

Sheriff..... Geo. F. Owen  
Clerk..... John J. Cooney  
Treasurer..... John J. Cooney  
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer  
Judge of Probate..... O. Palmer  
C. Com. .... A. E. Sevaman  
Surveyor..... A. E. Sevaman

South Branch..... Charles Kellogg  
Havens Creek..... Frank Love  
Maple Forest..... Wm. S. Chasler  
Grayling..... Henry A. Hansen  
Frederick..... Wellington Ballerson

STATE OF THE CROPS

WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Temperature in Central Valleys Is Favorable—Cool in Northwest—Principal Corn States Report Improvement—Wheat Harvest.

According to the climate and crop division of the weather bureau the central valleys, like region, Atlantic coast districts and Southern States, experienced the most favorable temperature conditions of the season, but throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions the week was decidedly cool, with frosts more or less damaging in the central and northern Rocky Mountain districts and portions of California. Abundant and beneficial rains have fallen over portions of the middle Rocky Mountain region and throughout the spring wheat slope, and excessively heavy and damaging rains occurred in the South Atlantic States, while portions of Texas, Missouri and Illinois continue to suffer from drought. Although the week averaged decidedly cool on the Pacific coast the latter part was warm and favorable. A general and decided improvement in the condition of corn is reported from the principal corn states. Cut worms are, however, causing damage in Dakota, and in the South Atlantic States the crop is suffering seriously from lack of cultivation due to excessive rains.

Winter wheat harvesting is becoming more general in Kansas and Missouri, and has begun in southern Illinois, Virginia and Kentucky. The crop has experienced favorable conditions during the week in the central valleys, although damage by fly continues in some sections. On the Pacific coast cool weather has somewhat checked the harvesting of wheat in California, where harvest is in progress in most sections with good yields. Pomatoe reports continue from Oregon and Washington.

Spring wheat has made rapid advancement in the Dakotas and Minnesota, being in excellent condition in the last named State.

Further improvement in the condition of oats is generally reported except in Arkansas and Missouri, where a poor crop is promised. Harvesting continues in the Southern States, being nearly finished in some sections.

In the central and western portions of the cotton belt cotton is generally improving, and well cultivated, although mowing rain in some sections.

In the States of the Ohio, central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys the dropping of apples continues to be extensively reported. The general outlook for other fruits is encouraging, although the heavy rains in Georgia have caused rotting to some extent.

Crop Reports by States.  
Missouri—Cool showers, in localities, but drought continues over greater part of State; where rain fell corn is growing nicely, wheat is making good progress, but wheat harvest progress will yield better than expected; oats, meadows, and hay improving; clover, alfalfa, and other crops well; cotton forcing squares; apples continue dropping; cherries still plentiful.

Illinois—Cool showers, in localities, but drought continues over greater part of State; where rain fell corn is growing nicely, wheat is making good progress, but wheat harvest progress will yield better than expected; oats, meadows, and hay improving; clover, alfalfa, and other crops well; cotton forcing squares; apples continue dropping; cherries still plentiful.

Ohio—Weather more favorable but considerable damage by heavy storms; frost in northern counties; corn making good progress; wheat harvest progress will yield better than expected; oats, meadows, and hay improving; clover, alfalfa, and other crops well; cotton forcing squares; apples continue dropping; cherries still plentiful.

Michigan—Week generally favorable for field work and crop growth; frost in northern counties; corn making good progress; wheat harvest progress will yield better than expected; oats, meadows, and hay improving; clover, alfalfa, and other crops well; cotton forcing squares; apples continue dropping; cherries still plentiful.

Wisconsin—Warm with copious rains beneficial to all crops; wheat harvest progress will yield better than expected; oats, meadows, and hay improving; clover, alfalfa, and other crops well; cotton forcing squares; apples continue dropping; cherries still plentiful.

Iowa—Weather much warmer with copious showers in portions of State; crop conditions improved; corn well cultivated and showing better color and stand; small grain improved and early oats and barley heading; clover harvest begun with fair yields; alfalfa generally promising, except plants and apples, which are much below average.

South Dakota—Cloudy with showers and general rains; spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and corn generally making good progress; wheat harvest progress will yield better than expected; oats, meadows, and hay improving; clover, alfalfa, and other crops well; cotton forcing squares; apples continue dropping; cherries still plentiful.

Nebraska—Week generally cool, with heavy showers favorable for growth of small grain, but rather cool for corn; winter wheat has improved in condition and is beginning to open in southeastern portions; corn has improved slightly; corn is in good condition and generally free of weeds; large crop of cherries, apples promise small crop.

Notes of Current Events.  
Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent.  
Oil has been found in Parma township, ten miles from Cleveland, Ohio.

John Leigan, a farmer, living near Cashon, Okla., became suddenly insane and brainied his brother with an ax.

Allentown, Pa., school board has decided that firing must cease. A new school room will be built for the boys.

Columbia Taylor, aged 56, was found hanging in a barn at Bloomington, Mo. He had been with him until recently.

Agnes Forsyth, aged 12, was accidentally shot and killed by young man returning from a hunt near Weymouth, Mass.

Miss Barbara Spindlin, aged 16 years, was found to death at Wellington, N.M., in a fire resulting from a gasoline explosion.

DIVORCE A CHURCH SIN.

The Episcopal Clergyman's Revised Canon Is Right.

In the report to be submitted to the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the prohibition of marriage within certain degrees of consanguinity is a proposed canon forbidding a man from wedding his dead wife's sister. There has been vigorous opposition.

Attached to the report is a "proposed canon on prohibited degrees." This is in "Marriage between persons standing to one another in the following relations is prohibited by this church: A man may not marry his mother, step-mother, daughter, step-daughter, daughter-in-law, sister, sister-in-law, grandmother, step-grandmother, grandmother-in-law, granddaughter, step-granddaughter, granddaughter-in-law, aunt, aunt by marriage, niece, niece by marriage. A woman may not marry her father, step-father, son, step-son, son-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, grandfather, step-grandfather, grandfather-in-law, grandson, step-grandson, grandson-in-law, uncle, uncle by marriage, nephew, nephew by marriage."

Should the proposed canon be accepted it will raise within the Episcopal Church in this country the question which has long vexed the lawyers in England on the subject of the deceased wife's sister, for marriage to a sister-in-law is prohibited. Marriages of divorced persons where the ground for divorce occurred after marriage is strictly prohibited, and the marriage to a deceased wife's sister is placed under the ban.

DOWIE WEARS WINGS.

Although Claiming Immortality He Feels Kidnapped.

John Alexander Dowie appeared before his Chicago congregation Sunday with wings attached to his clerical robe. He announced that certain physicians had formed a plot to kidnap him, lock him in a detention hospital and beat him till he should lose all his reasoning powers and become really insane. He said that the kidnapping might take place any day, and after the service he called a special private meeting of the male members to help the Zion guard in protecting him. He also made threats against the physicians that he would do to them as he thought they were trying to do to him, unless they shall let him alone and stop calling him a pariah.

With all this, Dowie repeated his pretensions to be Elijah reincarnated, making way for the end of the world, and he incidentally laid claim to immortality.

"I have special information," shouted the general overseer to his followers, "that a law has been juggled with special reference to me. These doctors have fixed it so that an insanity complaint does not have to come from a doctor now, but may come from any man who says he acts in public interest. Do you know what this means? It comes from the same men who are calling me a pariah."

Dowie also declared his intention of having the editors of Chicago newspapers indicted for inciting murder.

Few-Line Interviews.

W. N. Rowley of Boston—Even the reports that come from the South fail to give people of the North an adequate conception of the industrial prosperity and prospects that are now the South's. The country is developing with wonderful rapidity. In the six hours' ride out of Savannah I counted from the window of the car sixty-four cotton gins. There were doubtless just as many on the other side of the train. The real problem of the South is not the lack of cotton, but the lack of the industrial education of the young negroes, which is now beginning to show results. They have changed in many ways from the worthless and unskilled labor of half a generation ago to skillful workmen and self-dependent property owners.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago—I do not believe it is possible to have what is called an "open town" unless the public wants it. I don't believe that it is possible to reform a community by passing laws. The community cannot rise above its own level, and its level is reflected in the way in which it enforces its laws. There is no truth in the report that Chicago is a "wide open" town. It is a "closely shut down" town in every sense of the word. I think it is very poor policy for a mayor to advocate the enforcement of the blue laws or the ringing of the curfew bell when the people are not in favor of them. You cannot reform any community by law. It must be done by education.

Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts—Before I came to Congress I had built up a law practice that brought me an income of \$20,000 a year, and I have every reason to believe that the practice would amount to \$50,000. I had saved from my income about \$100,000 and I believed I could keep my practice and still attend to my duties in Congress. After more than thirty years in the public service, I find myself at 75 with my law practice gone and the accumulations of my young days dissipated. It is impossible to remain in Congress and attend to outside duties and at the same time to continue an outside business.

Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the East—There are now forty enlisted men in my department up for examination for commissions, and when any or all of them are qualified to receive commissions, I shall have a great pleasure in heartily recommending them for their commissions. I have a record for having more men from the ranks commissioned than any other department commander in the same time, and I am of the opinion that the right of every man to get a commission, if he is worthy of it, is the greatest hope of the army.

Walter Fears of New Iberia, La.—I have had a great deal of success in the oil business, and I have never seen so great a demand for oil as now. I am paying now from \$175 to \$200 for a good heavy well, and \$125 and up for lighter ones. These prices represent an extremely large advance in the last year. This may be due, however, to the fact that the oil is so scarce, and it is not entirely due to that. The demand extends all over the country, and it is difficult to say in how many different lines it is felt.

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THE MIGHTIEST OF THEM ALL.

RECEIVES DEATH'S SUMMONS AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS—STORY OF REMARKABLE CAREER IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS—LABORED FOR MANY REFORMS WHILE IN OFFICE.

Hazen S. Pingree, former Governor of Michigan, breathed his last in London, England, at 11:35 p. m. Tuesday.

He was under the care of three physicians and two nurses, but the doctors had admitted for the last day or two that the hope of his recovery was very slight. Dr. Mills left the dying man's bedside last night, and fifteen minutes before the final summons and promised soon to return. At that time Mr. Pingree was unconscious, as he had been for several hours.

Dr. Mills had not returned when the end came. The only person in the room at the time was Hazen S. Pingree, Jr., who had been constantly at his father's bedside and had not removed his clothes for four days. At 11:30 he noticed an apparent change in his father's condition and drawing closer soon observed that the heart had ceased to do its work. Death had come silently and without special warning. The once vigorous and aggressive American passed away peacefully and without a word to friend or foe.

Upon the death of his father H. S. Pingree, Jr., closed at once to his mother and uncle, who were about to sail from New York, not to do so. The body will be embalmed and sent to Detroit.

Dr. Mills, in speaking of the condition of his distinguished patient shortly before his death, said: "It seems too bad that the serious nature of his ailment was not discovered earlier. He ought never to have been allowed to travel on the continent. Mr. Pingree is receiving every care and is making a gallant fight, but the ulceration of the stomach is only one symptom of the complicated disease which it seems impossible to check."

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He was elected Governor of Michigan in 1900 and was re-elected in 1898. At the end of his term he retired to private life.

LONG JOURNEY TO WED.

Young Woman Travels to the Philippines to Marry Her Sweetheart.

Miss Anna Irvine of Washington has gone to the Philippines to be married to Capt. Charles Irvine of the Marine Corps. She is only 20 years old, and is accompanied by Mrs. Chas. H. Lyman, mother of the bridegroom. Miss Irvine gave half way around the world to become a wife because her affianced could not come to her.

Brief News Items.

Bob Saunders killed Pat McQuerry near Checotah, I. T.

Charles Clark, a young farmer, was killed by a train near St. Francis, Ark.

Coal has been discovered on the farm of T. G. McClure, near Aurora Springs, Mo.

Germany has acquired a coaling station on the Persian Island for the China transport service.

Charges made in the British House of Commons that the government has been grossly defrauded by agents in purchasing mules and horses are to be investigated.

John Scott, who escaped from the Missouri Industrial School, was recaptured at Chillicothe, Mo. He had bludgeoned his hair and worked eight days in Geo. Pollard's hotel.

Yonnie W. Smith, a farmer, living near Warren's Bend, Texas, lost both his eyes and his right arm by the explosion of a stick of dynamite while he was about to throw it into a creek to kill fish.

Telegraphic Devotion.

Prospectors claim to have discovered a rich bed of asphalt near Texarkana, Ark.

An Ohio grover has already succeeded in growing hickory nuts with shells so thin that they can be broken by the hand.

Standard Oil Company is experimenting with 30,000 barrels of Texas oil to determine the value of it for illuminating purposes.

Charles and Fred Dietrich were fatally injured by an explosion at the Latta and Rand powder works, Mountain View, N. J.

CHAIN GANG FOR A TEACHER.

South Carolina Educator Found Guilty of Whipping Girl Pupil.

Like Hughes, the principal of a large school in Laurens County, South Carolina, aged 42 years, and who has been teaching in State schools for about fifteen years, was tried the other day for whipping a young pupil, Miss Bertha Winch, aged 15 years. This was about six weeks ago. Miss Bertha said she was quite familiar with the contents of all books she was set to study and would not attend school. The master was angry and got a supply of heavy switches. He sent for his refractory pupil, when he proceeded literally to wear the whip on her person. He wore them to the handles and they were shown in evidence in court. Miss Bertha, after spending a month in bed, came as a witness. She could not show the stripes put upon her, but her mother told about them and about how her daughter's clothes had been torn and disarranged. A lawyer argued for the teacher, but the judge found him guilty in one minute. He was sentenced to a month on the chain gang and has appealed.

THE CZARINA.

born to the throne. This is the fourth time the hopes of Russia's royal couple, as well as those of the entire nation, for a male heir to the throne have been dashed.

The children of the czar and czarina, with their date of birth, are as follows: The Grand Duchess Olga, born in 1895; Grand Duchess Tatiana, born in 1897; Grand Duchess Marie, born June 18, 1901, and the daughter born June 18, 1901.

MRS. MCKINLEY MUCH BETTER.

Dr. Johnston Believes President's Wife Out of Danger.

Dr. Johnston and Rixey held a consultation at the White House Tuesday forenoon, at the conclusion of which Dr. Johnston pronounced Mrs. McKinley out of danger and convalescing. He said there was, of course, the recurrence of her trouble, but for the present the danger is past. Dr. Johnston said that the blood infection had disappeared entirely.

Dr. Rixey, although evidently encouraged by the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition, was somewhat more conservative in his statement than Dr. Johnston. He thought it scarcely safe to say that she was entirely out of danger, but for the extreme weakness might precipitate a relapse, but her condition was quite satisfactory, her improvement being steady and seemingly certain of continuance.

Rumors that Mrs. Maybrick has been released from prison are denied at the United States embassy in London.

DOMESTICS IN A UNION.

Sixty Thousand of Them in Chicago, to Form a Labor Organization.

Sixty thousand domestics employed in the homes of Chicago are ready to join a union which is said to have developed into the strongest labor organization on earth should the housemaids in other cities join the movement. Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor who attended the meeting were astounded when Sophia Becker, of the Shoe-Stitchers Union made the announcement that thousands of servant girls in Chicago were already members of a long-defunct labor organization. When she announced that "abolition of domestic slavery" was the slogan of the women, and that tens of thousands of servant girls in Chicago were eager to enter the field of industrial warfare, men in the hall cheered. Miss Becker, who is a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor and prominent in union circles, grew eloquent as she pictured the wrongs and indignities heaped upon domestics, and declared that "the time had come for the girls to throw off the yoke of slavery and fight for privileges enjoyed by other women."

Regular days of duty and wages not below a stipulated figure will be demanded by the union. Permission to receive company and light rooms will also be required. It is said domestics are at present assigned to dark rooms or in some out-of-the-way corner where there is neither light nor ventilation, and the first effort of the organization will be to remedy this.

"BOY WANTED."

Fourth Child of Russia's Royal Couple Is Girl.

The Czarina of Russia has given birth to another daughter. There is great disappointment in consequence, as it was the earnest hope and prayer of not only the czar and the royal household, but of the people that a son and heir might be born to the throne.

TROUBLE AT OPEN GRAVE.

Outspoken Declarations of Preacher Arouse Anger of Relatives.

A scene was created at the grave during the funeral services of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hancock, of Kokomo, Ind., who have been divorced for some time. The child had been living with its grandfather, Rev. George Edward Walk, pastor of Harrison Street Christian Church of that city, was the officiating minister, and while the last words of the ceremony were being said over the grave Otto Jackson, a brother of Mrs. Hancock, took Rev. Walk to task for the sermon he had preached. He demanded that Mr. Walk retract certain statements made in his sermon. The text of the discourse was as follows: "When my father and mother forsake me, my Lord will take me up." Mr. Walk in his sermon vigorously denounced divorce. He disclaimed any personal application of the sermon, but Jackson still insisted and friends interferred to prevent trouble. To a newspaper reporter afterward Mr. Walk said: "I am tired of interdicting laudations at funerals and think the truth should be spoken at all times."

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HAYEN PINGREE DEAD

EX-GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN EXPIRES IN LONDON.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TRADE BOOM IN WEST.

MUCH MERCHANDISE BEING DISTRIBUTED IN NORTHWEST.

Satisfactory Money Conditions, Good Crop News and Lessening Fear of Labor Troubles Give Confidence—Fleeing Soldiers Use Women as Shield

"Increasing distribution of merchandise, particularly in the territory beyond the Ohio river, including the far Northwest, is a feature of the general business situation, and tells of widespread prosperity and confidence. The railroads are carrying more goods than they have in years, and the business of the West is not only better, but is in a position to meet the needs of the East. The fact that the West is now in a position to meet the needs of the East is a very important one, and it is one that should be kept in mind by all who are interested in the future of the country. The fact that the West is now in a position to meet the needs of the East is a very important one, and it is one that should be kept in mind by all who are interested in the future of the country."

## WOMAN SHIELD FOR BULLETS.

**During Act of Fugitive Soldiers at Fort Snelling.**  
William C. Rourke and another private soldier named Rourke escaped from the guardhouse at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul. They were waiting transfer to a military prison and bolted. They were discovered as they ran across the Snelling bridge. A detail of soldiers at the fort at once gave chase. As the soldiers were about to fire the fugitives, a woman, using her body as a shield for bullets, ran across the bridge. The soldiers dared not fire. Charles Kartrick, a St. Paul grocerman, who was coming on the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, tried to stop them and was terribly wounded. At a late hour in the afternoon the troops finally recaptured them after a hard chase.

## PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

**Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.**  
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:  
W. L. 23  
Pittsburgh 20  
St. Louis 20  
New York 20  
Boston 20  
Chicago 19  
Cleveland 19  
Philadelphia 19  
Washington 19  
Milwaukee 19  
St. Paul 19  
Cincinnati 19  
Detroit 19  
San Francisco 19  
Los Angeles 19  
San Diego 19  
Portland 19  
Seattle 19  
Tacoma 19  
Vancouver 19  
Victoria 19  
Nanaimo 19  
Surrey 19  
Richmond 19  
Langley 19  
Delta 19  
Abbotsford 19  
Squamish 19  
Port Moody 19  
West Vancouver 19  
North Vancouver 19  
Burnaby 19  
Coquitlam 19  
Richmond 19  
Langley 19  
Delta 19  
Abbotsford 19  
Squamish 19  
Port Moody 19  
West Vancouver 19  
North Vancouver 19  
Burnaby 19  
Coquitlam 19

## FATAL FIGHT WITH KIDS.

Walter Solph, a young drummer, was killed in a prize fight at Audubon Park, New Orleans. He and a young man named L. E. Bailey had a quarrel at a military ball and agreed to fight it out with bare fists. They had no seconds, and pounded each other until Solph fell from a blow which broke his neck.

## FATAL RIOT ON CROWDED TRAIN.

A shooting and cutting affair in a crowded coach on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad ended in the killing of one person and the wounding of several others, and created a most terrible panic. The shooting was on a picnic train laden with members of the First Baptist Church (colored) of St. Louis.

## DIES BY ASSASSIN'S HAND.

During a debate in the city assembly at Tokyo, Japan, Hoshi Toru, the eminent diplomat, who was minister of communication in the last cabinet, was stabbed to death by an unknown assassin.

## BARKER FOUND GUILTY.

The unwritten law that a man may slay or maim the doctor of his life was repudiated and discarded the other day when a New Jersey jury convicted Thomas G. Barker of assault on Rev. John Keller.

## Terrible Floods in West Virginia.

Floods in the Elk River valley, West Virginia, destroyed the towns of Keystone and Vivian and damaged other villages, causing a loss of 300 or 400 lives. Twenty-five miles of Norfolk and Western Railroad were destroyed.

## Waddell Wins American Derby.

Robert Waddell won the American Derby from a good field. The Parader was the only Eastern horse to show. Bullman on the winner rode a waiting race and was cheered for his masterful effort.

## Ohio Town Destroyed.

The business portion of Scott, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Van Wert was asked for assistance, but before an engine could be sent the fire was under control.

## Fatally Injured in a Strike.

Two union miners were fatally and a third dangerously wounded in an encounter with the non-union men at work in the Marquette mines, Matewan, W. Va.

## Secretary Hay's Son Killed.

Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, was killed by falling from a hotel window in New Haven, Conn.

## Cattles Yielded with 500.

Gen. Calles and 500 Philippine riflemen surrendered at Santa Cruz.

## Huge Combine Under Way.

The Philadelphia North American publishes a report that a syndicate of capitalists is planning a combination with \$100,000,000 capital to control the entire production and sale within the United States of the various products and by-products of cotton seed.

## Double Tragedy in Titusville Home.

At Frankston, Ind., Albert Towne fatally shot Mrs. William Granger and then fired a bullet into his own brain. The tragedy occurred at Mrs. Granger's home.

## More Pay for Railway Men.

When the Lehigh Valley Railroad employees in Easton, Pa., received their May wages, every man employed in the shops and at cleaning and inspecting cars learned for the first time that his wages had been increased from 15 to 20 percent.

## Think Crew of Thirty Lost.

It almost certainly is the fishing schooner White Wing, Captain John Johnson, owned by the Jay Strait Packing Company, has gone to the bottom with the crew of thirty somewhere between the north end of Vancouver Island and Moresby Island.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.10; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.20; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 10 1/2c; potatoes, new, 90c to \$1.05 per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.05; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, white, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.10; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$2.55; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.55; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c; rye, 55c to 56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c; clover seed, prime, \$6.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 40c to 41c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pork, mess, \$14.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.05; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$3.85; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, western, 12c to 13c.

## RAID A SHOPLIFTERS' LAIR.

**Police Recover Valuable Property in a Flat in Chicago.**  
By raiding a flat at 2839 Cottage Grove avenue detectives from central station in Chicago secured over \$2,000 worth of valuable dress goods, silks, furs, cut glass and chinaware, gloves, jewelry and paintings. An inventory of the goods was taken and during the day representatives of several downtown stores called and identified the goods. Complaints had been lodged with the detective bureau against a mysterious gang of shoplifters and for several days the central station was detailed on the case. After a week's work they arrested Grace Allen, or Ryan, and James Ryan, and charged them with the thefts. When their clothing was searched pawn tickets representing \$500 were discovered.

## AMERICAN BURNS FILIPIN TOWN.

**Capt. A. S. Rowan's Act Renews Insurrection on Island of Bohol.**  
Capt. A. S. Rowan, who gained fame just before the Spanish war by making a trip through Cuba to Gen. Garcia and gaining valuable information for Gen. Miles, is in trouble. While in command of a company of the Eighteenth infantry in the island of Bohol, he burned a town because a mob of the place refused to assist him in his campaign. The villagers became angered and rebelled. The insurrection in that vicinity. Rowan's act is now the subject of a military inquiry.

## LOOTED SAFE FOUND AT TOLEDO.

**Pacific Express Company, Its Owners, and Officials Are Secretive.**  
A loot of money, containing empty money bags and waybills and belonging to the Pacific Express Company, was found on the river bank two miles south of Toledo, Ohio, by fishermen. Company officials are secretive, but practically admit a mysterious robbery, and the best information obtainable is that when the safe was found it contained at least \$6,000 in gold.

## Louisiana Men Kill Negroes.

Two of the negroes implicated in the murder of John Greer Foster were lynched by a mob at Benton, La. One was Frank, commonly known as "Prophet" Smith, who as the head of the "Church of God" movement in that section was blamed as being responsible for the sentiment against the whites which led to the death of Foster. The other was P. D. McLand.

## Chicago Men Killed in Arkansas.

Edward W. Storer, superintendent in the White River Valley for the Ayer-Lord Tire Company of Chicago, was killed in a gasoline camp at Seven Mile, Ark. Mr. Storer was struck by the limb of a tree and knocked against the wheelhouse, his skull being crushed and death resulting in a short time.

## Killed in Building Wreck.

A section of the roof of the Baltimore and Ohio roundhouse at Newark, Ohio, caved in, killing one man and injuring three others. Ernest Jackson, aged 19, was crushed about the chest and died. One man was dug from under an engine uninjured.

## German Crown Prince Attacked.

While the Crown Prince Frederick William was on his way from Minden to Bonn a drunken individual approached his carriage at Hochum, Westphalia, and aimed a blow with a stick at the window at which the crown prince was seated.

## Trouble Shooting in Cincinnati.

Written to despair by jealousy, William Mort, 29, shot his wife and John Clancy, 23, whom he found with her at the Western Hotel, Cincinnati. Mort gave himself up and said he hoped he had killed Clancy.

## Lumber Yard Destroyed.

Fire has destroyed all the lumber in the yard of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River, Ont., on Georgian Bay, amounting to 15,000,000 feet and valued at over \$200,000.

## Tennessee Bars Out Women.

Under a ruling from the State Supreme Court bench, in which there was a plain-spoken dissent, women cannot practice law in the Tennessee courts.

## Not Kidnaped, but Drowned.

Jerome Brown, the 10-year-old boy missing from his home in Chicago, was found drowned in the lake. He had fallen from a pier.

## Blameworthy State Is Unveiled.

Statue of Blameworthy was unveiled in Berlin in front of the Reichstag in the presence of the Emperor.

# DEATH IN A FLOOD

Mining Towns in West Virginia Wiped Out by Water.

## KEYSTONE WIPED OUT

Elkhorn Creek in Pocahontas Field Rages High Over Its Banks.

Cloudburst Sweeps Valley Along the Norfolk and Western Railroad—Coal-dale, Elkhorn and Many Other Places Are Washed Away Completely—Loss of Life Placed at 300 to 400 and Property Damage Is Vast—A Horrible Disaster.

From 300 to 400 persons are thought to be drowned in a flood which swept through the Elkhorn valley from Ennis, W. Va., to Vivian, in the same State, between the hours of 9 o'clock and 11 Sunday morning.

In the valley is located the celebrated Pocahontas coal fields. Nearly all the machinery and buildings were wrecked.

The mining and railroad towns of Keystone were practically swept away and the little town of Vivian nearly destroyed.

North Fork, Junction and other small towns suffered in like manner. Thirty miles of the Columbus division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad were washed away.

Millions in Property Loss.

The property loss will run into the tens of millions, but it will be many days before the real extent of the loss to life and property can be ascertained.

The entire valley has been devastated and the loss to the Pocahontas coal region is enormous.

The railway loss is also heavy, for the track and roadbed washed away was probably the most expensive piece of engineering work in the country for its length.

The roadbed was almost completely cut, and only last year \$1,000,000 was spent in betterments.

It had been raining hard for several days in the Elkhorn region, and the swollen small mountain creeks were pouring their waters into the Elkhorn river.

Early Saturday morning, the heavy downpour of rain became more noticeable, and it was accompanied by a severe electric storm, which violently increased in volume and continued for several hours.

The storm continued throughout the entire day and night.

Saturday night the rain ceased, but the heavy storm clouds hung over the valley, threatening every moment another downfall. The clouds held back, however, until about midnight, when the rain again began to fall.

## Cloudburst Adds to Terror.

The storm increased in violence every minute and finally culminated in a cloudburst which precipitated a great volume of water into the Elkhorn valley, already flooded to the danger point by the rains of the preceding forty-eight hours.

The great mass of water started down the valley with a roar that was heard before it struck. It swept everything before it—trees, telegraph poles, huge houses, whole buildings, railroad ties, steel rails, box cars, and coal sheds.

Into the mass of tangled wreckage of the flood were swept helpless men, women and children, caught in its path, and all were swept along in the fury of the storm, their lives with them.

## Battle of Floods.

The valley was peopled almost entirely with miners and their families. Their railroads and cottages offered no resistance to the impact of the flood and the buildings were tossed upon the front of the great wave which was rushing down the valley. There was no chance for escape for the unfortunate people, caught without warning.

The flood began to make its terrible force felt at Ennis, and it extended the entire length of the valley to Vivian. As the crowd flies the distance is fifteen or sixteen miles, but by the tortuous path of the river it is thirty-five miles.

The Elkhorn valley at this point is a great gorge, cutting its way through the mountain range. It is a mile wide at one place and then it narrows to a width of only 300 feet. At its narrowest point its rocky walls rise to a height of from 100 to 1,000 feet.

It is through this gorge that the storm tore its way. The great wave of water which swept everything before it wrought its destruction in a few minutes. In twenty minutes it was all over but the desolation.

## Actress Is Seriously Hurt.

Mrs. Anna Chapman, a member of the Eugene Blair Dramatic Company, playing a summer season at the Lyceum Theater in Cleveland, fell through a trap door while crossing the stage behind the scenes and sustained a fracture of the skull.

## Killed a School Principal.

Professor Rankin, until recently assistant principal of the DeWitt, Ala., public school, was shot and killed by George J. McNeill, principal of the schools, and then turned the revolver upon himself with fatal effect. Professor Rankin had been dismissed from his post.

## Destructive Rainfall in Missouri.

A most disastrous storm of rain and wind visited Booneville, Mo. Toke Fisher was killed in the main street by the falling walls of a large brick two-story building. A large brick foundry near the river front was completely destroyed.

## Louis Aldrich Dies in Maine.

Louis Aldrich, best known in "My Partner," and for some years since his retirement from stage life president of the Actors' Fund of America, died at his home of his son-in-law, Abbot Graves in Kennebunkport, Me.

## Battle Explosion in Missouri.

The boiler of a Chicago and Alton locomotive pulling a passenger train exploded at Blue Out, Mo., killing the engineer, George Gerew, and fatally injuring the fireman, Julius Crowley.

## Boy Shuts Sister in Quarrel.

During a quarrel with his 7-year-old sister, Ward, the 14-year-old son of Thurlow Kincher of Bradock's Bay, N. Y., shot the girl through the stomach with a revolver. She will probably die.

## Strike in Keystone Colliery.

5000 employees of the Keystone colliery at Hudson went on strike because the company "doctored" the outside men for the time the breaks were temporarily out of use.

## Honck Convicted of Murder.

A jury at Mount Vernon, Ohio, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against George W. Honck, who killed Sarah Jane Hess, a widow at Brandenburg, March 10.

# NOW IT'S A SOIL MAP.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IS MAKING FARMERS' GUIDE.

Colored Chart of the Entire Country—Carefully Gathered Information Shows What Grows Best and Tells the Things to Avoid.

Washington correspondence: The Agricultural department is about to publish a soil map that will enable the farmer to find out what crops will grow best in his own soil. It will be one of the largest returns in money. Printed in colors, it will convey information in the clearest and most easily comprehended manner imaginable.

The map is to cover the whole of the United States, and will be on such a scale that every farmer will be able to represent by one-eighth of an inch square. Each farmer will be able to procure a chart of his own neighborhood on a larger scale, so that he can arrange his planting in accordance with the suggestions which it conveys. The work is done by townships to start with, and these are put together to make counties, which are finally assembled to form complete maps of States.

Hitherto the business of farming has been to some extent guesswork; the agriculturist formed a surmise as to what crops were best for him to try, and did the planting accordingly. Henceforth it will be quite different. He will have a government map, and from it will obtain advice, based on the highest scientific knowledge, as to what will be best for him to try to grow. Then he will go ahead with a reasonable certainty of satisfactory results.

## Soil Map Is First Guide.

In the first place, the soil map will show what kind of agricultural industry any given locality is best adapted for. Whether fruit raising, vegetable growing, dairying, or general farming, it will make clear to the farmer in North Carolina, for instance, that he has the same soil that is used advantageously for certain purposes in Georgia, and that, if climatic conditions are not unfavorable, the same crops may be expected to succeed on his land.

A wonderful strip of land, sandy soil not over four or five miles wide extends along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida with occasional interruptions, bordering the ocean and its embayments—i. e., the rivers and bays.

It is a natural truck patch, adapted for the production of only vegetable crops. It ripens much sooner in that ribbon of land than anywhere else in corresponding latitudes, owing to the nearness of the sea. The nearer the water, the earlier the planting may be done.

Along that strip in spring the climate moves north at an average rate of thirty miles a day; the crops of vegetables which it produces come to market at a corresponding rate. But backward weather in the South and forward weather in the North will disarrange things sometimes, causing a ripening of the same kinds of produce at the same period in different latitudes of the strip, and this, in turn, causes a market glut.

Under ordinary conditions, however, the potatoes, tomatoes, peas, and other garden stuff arrive first from Florida, then from Georgia, next from the Carolinas, and so on.

This interesting strip is conspicuously shown on the soil map, owing to its great commercial importance. It has so long, and the season for fresh vegetables is so long, that now it may be said that there is no longer any season; such products are obtainable all the year round. In Southern Florida there is a limited area below reach of frost where vegetables can be grown all winter, and the yield of this region—citrus—over the winter months of the spring season begins its march up the coast.

## Shows What to Avoid.

It is the strip next to the beach—a narrow, wide, that is best for trucking purposes, and these sandy lands, when near to cities and with good transportation available, are worth from \$50 to \$500 an acre, though only a few years ago they were valued at \$1 an acre. As shown by the map, even along the strip the soil varies, so as to be adapted to different kinds of truck, the lightest and sandiest being best for early peas, the medium most suitable for tomatoes, and the heaviest just right for growing cabbages.

The map will call attention to certain troubles of soils, which have been investigated through chemical analysis. One of these is acidity, which has an important influence upon farming over large areas; another is excess or deficiency of certain elements of plant growth, which can be supplied by fertilizers; and yet another is alkali, for which, science has ascertained both the cause and the remedy. It comes usually from wash from the mountains, from salts carried on to the land by irrigation, or from deposits laid down at a period when the land was sea bottom. The remedy is to underdrain the land and wash out the alkali and to prevent the accumulation of seepage water in the subsoil.

## Map for Cotton Region.

An illustration of the method of mapping, and of the value of the map, is afforded by a chart of the so-called Yazoo Bottom, in Mississippi, which has just been completed. It is a vast alluvial delta 100 miles long by 40 miles wide, and comprises a good deal of the richest land in the world. But within its topography there are four or five different kinds of soil, some of which are unproductive. Some of the land yields a quarter of a bale of cotton to the acre, some of it half a bale, some of it three-quarters of a bale, and some of it a bale and more. Generally speaking, the bottom represents a production of about a bale to the acre.

The spots not so productive for cotton have been ascertained recently by the experts to be valuable for crops of kinds not yet introduced, such as vegetables and certain fruits. Provided with a soil map of the region, the farmer will know where to replace poor crops of cotton with vegetables that will grow to \$200 to \$250 an acre. In that part of the country there is a great deal of what is called "wash soil," which has ruined whole sections agriculturally, the alluvium being readily carried away by floods and rains. Such areas are indicated on the map, and instructions are given as to how to treat them by terracing, etc.

The map will give a basis for the introduction of new crops from abroad by showing what areas are specially adapted to certain kinds of plants. It was intended to this investigation that the important fact was ascertained that real Southern tobacco could be grown in the Connecticut Valley, a discovery which will put millions of dollars into the pockets of American producers. In these days of rapid agricultural development it is of the utmost importance to encourage in every possible way the introduction and spread of new industries, such as truck growing, fruit culture, and the like, and the soil map is one of the best means for this purpose.

He has described an all obvious and important bearing upon all such problems.

# THE PUBLIC LIFE

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has roused the church membership of the country by demanding an expurgated registry reference to women left out of the text, may truly be called the "grand old woman" of the suffragists.

She was one of the signers of the call for the first woman suffrage convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 8, 1848. She is the only signer of the call who has stuck to her colors throughout the years and has never flinched in the work she began, although she has faced storms and hurricanes of ridicule and vituperation. Mrs. Stanton was born of Puritan ancestry at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1810. Her father was a distinguished lawyer of the time. As a girl she was educated at Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. She was married in 1840, went abroad, and on her return took up abolition. No convention of woman suffragists would be complete without Mrs. Stanton.

Mrs. Stanton is the American officer who challenged the British public by declaring at a banquet at Pekin, that the United States and England would never go to war with each other. He declared no war with the United States, and he was one of the signers of the call for the first woman suffrage convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 8, 1848. She is the only signer of the call who has stuck to her colors throughout the years and has never flinched in the work she began, although she has faced storms and hurricanes of ridicule and vituperation. Mrs. Stanton was born of Puritan ancestry at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1810. Her father was a distinguished lawyer of the time. As a girl she was educated at Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. She was married in 1840, went abroad, and on her return took up abolition. No convention of woman suffragists would be complete without Mrs. Stanton.

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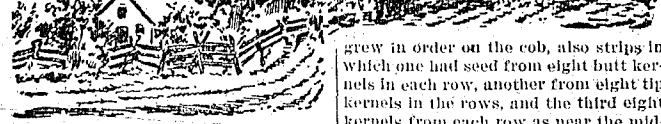
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# FARMS AND FARMERS



**Ingenious Hay Stacker.**  
A patent has recently been issued to a Montana man which provides a hoisting device to be used as a hay stacker, derrick and the like. The device consists of a base constructed in adjustable sections locked together by a key which is inserted in one of three recesses formed in the sections. In sections at the ends of the base sections side sections having ball ends are received. These universal joints are produced. The side sections are composed of sliding members, the upper of which are raised by a ratchet drum and rope. Forked guy ropes support the side sections, corresponding members of the forked portions of the guy ropes being connected at the same side of the side members and adjacent to each other. A pulley is suspended between the upper members of the side sections, and over the pulley a hoist rope is carried. The end of the hoist rope, if it be so de-

signed, may be connected with a sling, a platform or with any device necessary in hoisting material of different kinds. The device is described in the Scientific American, from which the illustration is reproduced.



**Derrick with Hay Fork.**  
It is used to be a custom to sow red top along with clover for meadows or pasture land. It did not reach its best condition until the clover had been cut for two years, and even until timothy had passed its greatest yield, but as it was fit to cut for hay about the same time as the timothy they were often sown together. It would grow on low, moist lands where the clover or timothy were likely to winter kill, it made a strong, smooth turf, and the fine hay, when cut early, was relished by all the animals. Seedsmen tell us that the sales of red-top seed are growing less, and we are very sorry it is so. As a pasture grass a mixture of June grass or Kentucky blue grass (poa pratensis) and red top (agrostis vulgaris), leaves but little to be desired, the first being early and the red top enduring until the late fall. One bushel of each seed per acre gives good results for pasture land, though some of the clovers may be added to improve the field the first year or two.—Exchange.

**Goose Farming in England.**  
Goose farming and goose fattening have fallen off greatly in England. From old accounts we read that it was not uncommon for a man to keep a flock of one thousand, each of which might be expected to rear on an average seven goslings. The flocks were regularly taken to graze and water the same as sheep, and the man who herded them was called a goosherd or gozard. The birds were plucked five times in the year, and in the autumn flocks were driven to London or other markets. They traveled at the rate of about a mile an hour, and would get over nearly ten miles a day. When geese are to be traveled a distance in Europe they are driven through warm water and then through sand, which "boots" them for the journey.

**Late Potatoes.**  
It seems strange, says a correspondent, that so many will recommend planting the main crop in the early spring. It is all right to plant a limited amount early, but for the main crop we have found it best to plant from June 1 to 15. This will look late to a great many, but the finest potatoes we ever raised grew where we plowed up a strawberry patch, after it had fruited, and planted it June 25. However, I do not recommend as late planting as that, neither do I favor plowing the ground and planting at once. To be certain of a good late crop the ground should be well underdrained, either naturally or artificially, should be a clover sod and plowed early, that it may become settled before planting time and retain the moisture.



**Horse for the Farmer.**  
Draft horses of good form self almost according to weight, except that as weights increase prices rise at a much greater ratio, so that extreme weights bring enormous prices if only the bone is satisfactory. Prices range from \$125 to \$300, with an occasional one higher and with an increase of about 10 percent when matched in teams. These prices are sometimes exceeded, and dealers insist that prices were never so low that a span of draft horses would not bring \$600 if only they were good enough.

**Whole Corn Silage.**  
The corn for silage should be one of the small flint varieties, planted at the rate of not over twelve quarts of seed per acre, says Hoad's Dairyman. Put the corn in the silo when the seed is in milk and take extra precautions that it is well and solidly packed, without holes or empty corners. Cover with hay as suggested. If the work is well done, there should result a fair quality of silage, but as it takes more work to handle it and less corn of the flint varieties can be grown per acre than the large ear silage corn, whole corn silage costs more per ton than the cut silage. Good ensilage will not injure the milk in any way.

**Butt and Tip Kernels for Seed.**  
Professor Samuel, instructor in farm crops at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that it is a good plan to shell off and discard both the tips and butts of the corn ears selected for seed. That was what we were taught to do when young, and we thought it the proper way until we saw the results of a trial made by the late Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, while Director of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva. He planted several rows of corn, placing the kernels in the drills just as they

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**University Student Is a Kleptomaniac.**  
—Killed by an Overdose of Laudanum.  
—State Treasurer McCoy's Daughter Married—Five Indictments Returned.

Earl W. Conover, a freshman medical student, whose home is in Terre Haute, Ind., is by his own confession the most inveterate thief that ever entered an institution of learning. Conover roomed at 210 North State street, Ann Arbor. In the same house were some other students who missed some of their books. While going through the attic over Conover's room they discovered their neatly hidden. So strong were their suspicions of Conover that they took out a warrant for his arrest. After the prisoner was taken to jail the officers searched his room, and all kinds of plunder was discovered. Everything was taken to the jail. Then Dean Vaughan, Secretary Wade and Dr. Yutsey were summoned and identified stolen articles. Conover was brought out of his cell and confronted by the university authorities. The authorities consisted of Conover a kleptomaniac, and it is likely that he will be dealt with leniently.

**Overdose Caused Death.**  
Warren J. Colgrove, formerly a railway mail clerk, died at his home in Grand Rapids of laudanum poisoning. He was walking down Monroe street when he suddenly fell to the sidewalk and was taken home in the ambulance. It was found that he was poisoned, and he died gradually. He had been taking a few months ago Colgrove was dismissed from the service because it was discovered that he had attempted to sell a railroad pass given him by one of the companies. The matter was reported to the company and then to the department, resulting in his discharge. Since then he has been in hard luck and with family on his hands. His widow, however, insists that his death was not a suicide, but that he was in the habit of taking laudanum to relieve pain and that he must have taken an overdose.

**Five Indicted for Hooliganism.**  
The grand jury, which is investigating the Grand Rapids water works scandal, returned five indictments. The indictments were for City Attorney Lunt K. Salisbury, Thomas P. McGarry, attorney; Gerret H. Albers, attorney; Silson W. McLeod, former bank teller, and E. A. Taylor of New York City, capitalist and promoter. The first four indictments were returned for conspiracy to defraud the city of Grand Rapids. The fifth indictment was returned for conspiracy to defraud the city of Grand Rapids. The charges against the five are conspiracy to defraud the city of Grand Rapids. The charges against the five are conspiracy to defraud the city of Grand Rapids.

**Bridegroom Weds Brother of Bride.**  
Word has been received from Grand Rapids that Miss Katherine McCoy, daughter of the State Treasurer, was married on June 3 at Little Rock, Ark., without the wedding of Miss Brodbeck, whom she served as a bridesmaid. Miss McCoy was induced to marry Miss Brodbeck's brother, and on June 5 the ceremony was performed uniting the two.

**Stabbed Himself with a Pitchfork.**  
Charles Hensel, a 12-year-old boy, was drawn in the mill race at the Bryant Paper Co.'s plant, Kalamazoo. He was in bathing with some other boys, and they dared him to swim across the race at a place where the water is about eight feet deep. He immediately sank.

**Within Our Borders.**  
The McBride Baptist Church was struck by lightning and burned. The Pore Marquette Railroad has just commenced laying the new 15-pound steel rails west of Reed City.

A Muir man is suing for a divorce because, he says, his wife doesn't wash the dishes as promptly as she ought to. The entire plant of the Wyle Cooper Company at Interlaken was wiped out by fire. The loss is estimated at \$55,000.

Lightning struck a barn belonging to William Mayer, near Waterloo, killing Edgar Moeckle and a horse which he was unharmed.

During a fierce electrical storm Mrs. Elmer Vickery of Danby fled to the cellar for safety, but a bolt of lightning came down the chimney and struck her. Her recovery is doubtful.

An autopsy held on the body of John E. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Mich., who died at Benton Harbor, Mich., disclosed the fact that the deceased had but one kidney. Death is attributed to uremic acid.

At Escanaba the 16-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stroub fell into a wash tub filled with water and was drowned. The accident happened during the temporary absence of Mrs. Stroub, and the child died in the tub upon her return.

Worms are at work in the apple orchards around Bloomingdale. Many trees have been wholly destroyed, and the trees look as though a fire had run through the orchard. Farmers are at a loss to know what to do to head off the pest.

Ole Rystad, 35 years of age, a Norwegian railroad worker, employed on the new bridge extension of the Copper Harbor road at Houghton, committed suicide at Hancock. He loaded his clothes with rocks and jumped into the Portage lake. He imagined he had committed a crime for which the police were after him.

## THE MAN WHO WORKS.

**Class City will hold its annual fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4. P. H. Kieppgen is president and A. H. Ale secretary.**  
John Yeager, a farmer living at Mill Grove, and his son, were both killed by lightning during a severe storm.

Ortonville is enjoying a building boom. Six new houses are now in course of erection and more are to be started.

Allegan has a public park at last, having purchased the grounds of the lately defunct Allegan Athletic Association for \$8,000.

Henry Hickey, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hickey, fell off the dock into the river at Allegan and was drowned.

J. C. Nussbaum of Oakley committed suicide while dependent by drinking carbolic acid. He was 31 years old and leaves a widow.

Harry Clark of Davison was drowned in Potter's lake while bathing. He was the son of Wm. Clark, and was about 20 years of age.

The Sixth Michigan cavalry, or, rather, the few survivors of the regiment, will hold the annual reunion at Ionia on the fourth of July.

J. C. Kramer, a prominent young business man of Elk Rapids, was drowned in Torch river. It is believed to be the result of an accident.

Grant Abbott, aged 19, caught on a west-bound Grand Trunk freight train at the Battle Creek depot and was so badly injured that he died in a short time.

Ionia's Common Council is of the opinion that a street car is not an advantageous thing for a town, and has refused to grant the use of the streets for such an exhibition.

Empire will have its long-looked-for railroad in a short time now, the track of the Manistee and Northern Railroad extension from Homer having been at last completed.

Chicago counterfeiters are evidently taking advantage of the cheap summer excursion to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor to go there and work off their products on the people.

The Darling brothers, living on a farm near Portage Lake, have erected a large derrick and will bore for oil. It will be necessary to drill 2,000 feet according to the statement made by an expert.

At the meeting of the board of regents of the University of Michigan it was decided to grant degrees to 734 students, which is a record for the university.

The village fathers of Cass City have decided to own all sidewalks, and no more plank walks will be built. They have authorized the building of \$1,200 worth of cement walk, which the village will pay for.

Mabel May Morris, grandniece of the late Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, and Fred A. Burgh, a young man well known about town, were married at Detroit unknown to the parents of either.

During a severe storm in Allegan County Scrymgeour was struck by lightning and killed. Herbert Eager was also killed, while a companion was badly injured. Fred Blantz and son were struck, but will recover.

Tony Gamboni, who was injured by a blast at the Peawick mine on Good Friday last, went to Muskegon to have his eyes operated upon by an eye specialist. After taking chloroform and before the operation, he suddenly expired.

Some of the orchards around Saranac are being devastated by canker worms. The section covered is about four miles wide and extends for many miles east and west. Orchards look now as though fire had burned the leaves all off.

Ten young fellows, who said they had run away from their homes in Chicago, spent a day and night in St. Joseph jail. They were going to tramp to the Pan-American Exposition, but on promising to return home, they were released.

The grading for the Detroit-Flint electric railroad has been completed and the poles all set, and the stringing of wire and laying of the steel are advancing so well that it is expected that cars will be running over the whole line by July 1.

Chicago people are going in for fruit culture in southwestern Michigan quite extensively. Within the past eight months thirty farms have been sold to Windy City men, and on nearly all of them are being set out large numbers of fruit trees. One agent alone sold over 100,000 fruit trees to be set out in that vicinity this spring.

The announcement is made that the Valley telephone will be extended to the corner of the Thumby. Local scheming capitalists have bought up the bulk of the \$50,000 stock put on the market by the Valley Telephone Co. of Saginaw and Bay City. Work will begin at once on the extension of the system through Huron and Tuscola counties.



**Free-Trade and Lost Trade.**  
President Robertson, of the British Chamber of Commerce, said, in a recent speech, that the reason for the decline which had come in British trade with the United States, France and Germany was to be found in the protective policy which was in force in each of those three countries; and he prophesied that the time would surely come when Great Britain would be obliged to follow the example set by the countries referred to and enact a protective tariff law. British free-trade sentiment is evidently accompanying British trade in its decline. No nation is willing to play a losing game forever, and Cobdenism has been a losing game for Great Britain for many a day. That is why the British government is now beginning to see the error of its way. It is now beginning to see the error of its way. It is now beginning to see the error of its way.

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of this country have enjoyed under the McKinley law. We have a surplus in gold of a dollar and that, too, in time of war. American factories have been crowded with orders, labor has been everywhere employed at high wages, and the supply of men at work has fallen short of the demand for workmen. An immense balance of trade has been pulled up in our favor, the United States has been changed from a debtor nation into a creditor nation, and New York has been made the financial center of the world. The old-time and well-known free-trade cry about the "burden" which a protective tariff lays upon the people of this country has never been more thoroughly discredited than it is to-day.

**The Trust Bogey.**  
We do not yet quite know about the trusts. We have not yet heard of any one who can show how he has been made poorer by their existence, although, of course, there may be such. It is certain, at any rate, that no widespread poverty has yet resulted from them. So far as can be judged their ownership is more generally distributed than that of the units of which they are composed. It is not yet clear what we ought to do about them, if anything. One thing, however, we do know, which is that they are absolutely helpless in the hands of the people, and that the first symptoms of serious injury to the common weal will be the signal for their destruction. Every body knows that so far as they can do so they will oppress, but nobody that we know of can tell how they are going to do it. The fact is that the concentration of industrial power under one responsible head greatly simplifies the problem of industrial control by the public. We have now only one to watch where formerly there were many. Neither is it easy to see how industrial consolidation leads to socialism. The affairs of the world are and always will be controlled by that great majority who have in their possession that which they call their own, and which they intend to keep. The farmer and the householder have no more intention of surrendering their land to the "State" than the owners of mills, and, regardless of the frequent conflicts between capital and labor, there is not a capitalist now on strike in America who would not think his chances of steady work at good pay infinitely better while business is directed by capitalists of industry than they would be if the same business were directed by capitalists of politics. If the trusts are the source of any danger it is economic, and when the public sees just what the danger is it will also see how to prevent it by orderly, reasonable methods.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Always a Demagogue.**  
The Commoner, Bryan's paper, must be very common, when it resorts to the stale trick of picking up one, or even several, industries and from the fact that they are suffering from a temporary depression attempt to prove that the country generally is not prosperous. But Windy Willie will always be a demagogue whether he is engaged in running for office or publishing a newspaper. In all of the reasons given for the depression in the textile trade not one of them has any bearing on the industrial or financial policy of the government. If Mr. Bryan was hunting for evidence of prosperity he could have found it a great deal nearer home.—Lewistown (Mont.) Argus.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

**LESSON FOR JUNE 30.**  
Review.  
April 7—The Resurrection of Jesus.—Luke 24:1-7.  
April 14—Jesus Appears to Mary.—John 20:11-18.  
April 21—The Walk of Emmaus.—Luke 24:13-35.  
April 28—Jesus Appears to the Apostles.—John 20:19-29.  
May 5—Jesus and Peter.—John 21:15-19.  
May 12—The Great Commission.—Matt. 28:16-20.  
May 19—Jesus Ascends into Heaven.—Luke 24:46-53; Acts 1:1-11.  
May 26—The Holy Spirit Given.—Acts 2:1-41.

June 2—Jesus Our High Priest in Heaven.—Heb. 9:11-14, 24-28.  
June 9—Jesus Appears to Paul.—Acts 22:6-16.  
June 16—Jesus Appears to John.—Rev. 1:9-20.  
June 23—A New Heaven and a New Earth.—Rev. 21:1-7, 22-27.

These are not merely reviews of the quarter, but to some extent, as far as possible, of the entire eighteen months' series on the life of Jesus. In reviewing the last quarter the best plan is to use our parallel table, published at the beginning of the quarter in two parts, showing the eleven appearances of Jesus on earth after the resurrection according to the four gospels and 1 Corinthians, and add to this the coming of the Spirit and the appearances of Christ to Paul and John. This gives an outline about which questions may be arranged. These several appearances of the risen Lord should be firmly fixed in the mind, and a clear idea of the present activity of the Saviour should be given.

Upon the life of Jesus as a whole only the most general questions can be asked. They might begin with an inquiry as to the four gospels—how we know the story is true, and some attempt to distinguish the general contents and purposes of the four, with an idea of their date. Then the birth and infancy stories, which will be familiar to all, will be followed by the interval of private life, the preaching of John, the baptism and temptation, the early ministry in Judea, the Galilean ministry in the two or three periods; ask for ten miracles and ten parables; ask for verses showing what Jesus taught about himself, his relation to God and his work; ask for examples of misunderstanding and disobedience on the part of the twelve; ask for the favorite chapter in the gospels, and each scholar, and reason; ask for Jesus' teaching about prayer, about temptation, about forgiveness, about obedience, about selfishness. Such questions as these will occupy all the time that can be given to them, and will serve to make coherent in the minds of the scholars the large mass of details studied during the past six quarters. Of course the pupils should do that for themselves, at home, but most of them will not; and it would be a great pity to have this long connected course of studies close with a confused and vague impression in the minds of the children. The ideal reader is each one who has studied carefully should be able to name without hesitation the several well-known periods of the life of Jesus and the leading events and discourses in each period. This would be much better than to possess the details of a few scattered lessons and nothing of the rest.

**Next Lesson—"God the Creator of All Things."—Gen. 1:1-23.**  
Father calls the floor at night.  
But Willie will forget.  
Father tells with all his might.  
But Willie will forget.  
Toils that Willie may not fret.  
For the sweets he would enjoy.  
Toils that were may not beset.  
The evening happy and gay.  
Ah, but Willie will forget!

Father guards him day by day.  
But Willie will forget.  
Father's wants are put away.  
But Willie will forget.  
Father's cravings are denied.  
There are duties to be met.  
Father takes a hopeful pride.  
Keeping some one in his debt.  
Ah, but Willie will forget!

Father toils and father schemes,  
But Willie will forget.  
Father has his own dreams,  
But Willie will forget.  
Father's busy mind is set  
On a future that is high.  
For the son the Lord has let  
Come to guide and glorify—  
Ah, but Willie will forget!

Father stays the childish tears,  
But Willie will forget.  
Father sacrifices years,  
But Willie will forget.  
Some day Willie will forget!  
Some day Willie will forget!  
Some day Willie will forget!

**Do Not Read in the Cars.**  
A London publisher, whose eyesight has become so impaired that he finds himself able to do scarcely any reading, warns readers against working their eyes when traveling in the cars. He says: "For many years past I have been in the habit of reading and writing for some hours in the train, almost daily, and my present trouble is undoubtedly traceable to this cause." Oculists are now unanimous in the statement that after a certain time, which varies in different individuals, reading in the cars is a positive danger to eyesight. The eye is in constant vibration, and the eyes are strained in trying to follow automatically the rapid movements. Too much light is almost as bad as too little. Reading by a powerful electric light invariably brings on eye troubles. People would make their eyes remain serviceable much longer if the instant the printed letter becomes blurry or the reading matter gets out of focus they would seek the best professional skill and prepare to use glasses. This may be at any age between eighteen and forty. One should never read in a reclining position, as the action of the eyes is, in a measure reversed and the work on one eye becomes greater than on the other.

**Moscow's Costly Cathedral.**  
Moscow Cathedral, next to St. Peter's, at Rome, is the costliest cathedral in the world. On the exterior of the building about 300 pounds of gold were used. Of its thirteen bells, the largest weighs half a ton, and as again as "Great Paul" in London, and the doors of the cathedral, of which the largest weighs thirteen tons, cost \$310,000.

**Thoroughly Discerned.**  
The tariff duties per capita last year amounted to but \$3.01



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

If Mr. Bryan had not received the Democratic nomination last year he would have run on another ticket, and was already a nominee when the Kansas city convention met. That he will head a third ticket in 1904, is a strong probability.—Globe-Dem.

By the gerrymander in Missouri a republican population of 1,400,000 gets but one Congressman. The unit of apportionment was fixed by Congress at 194,182. It is not likely that Congress will allow itself to be contemptuously overriden by the Nesbitt law of Missouri. —Globe-Democrat.

A London paper takes hope because that country still holds the biggest steamships that float. From this it argues that it will be impossible to wrest from Britain its commercial supremacy. But, although Britain has the biggest ships, America has the biggest cargoes. Without the latter there would be no use for big ships. Now that the keen American brains that manage the great railroads of this country have also gone into the ocean-carrying trade, Britain may expect to see her big ships eclipsed. The country that sends the most out will naturally rule the shipping of the world.—Philadelphia Item.

The fulsome eulogies by the press of ex-Governor Plingree are becoming sickening. Editors who damned him unthinkingly for his crankiness, for his unwise appointments and his crowning acts of pardon, are falling almost over each other for superlative words of praise. Mr. Plingree was a man of superb courage, and we concede that he was full of desire for the public good, and he had the sublime virtue of never going back on a friend, but he had not the breadth of judgment to carry out his best ideas, being hampered by lack of liberal education. We regret his death for his agitation would result in public benefit, but we cannot believe he is better dead than alive. We grant him all honor due.

Furthermore, our ocean-borne commerce. In the absence of American ships in which to transport it, is at the mercy of Europe. An outbreak of war, the turning loose of a fleet of commerce destroyers by the enemies of Great Britain, would put an instant stop to American exports; because we are dependant upon British ships for the major part of our ocean transportation. Sound consideration of public policy, not the pecuniary interests of any group of American capitalists, are behind the proposed legislation to aid in building up the American deep water shipping. The interests of foreign ship owners are largely behind the opposition to that measure.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The majority sentiment of the Republican party is decidedly against any revision of the Protective tariff of 1897. The present unparalleled prosperity of the country dates from the election of President McKinley in 1896 and the enactment into law of the Protective Tariff of 1897, known as the Dingley law. It can be said without fear of contradiction that this Republican tariff turned the tide of national adversity and hard times, and rescued the country from dire distress. The Democratic party predicted that the tariff of 1897 would be a dismal failure; that under its provisions this country could not increase its export trade and foreign commerce. Both predictions have proved a failure.

A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says: "No other state in the Union can approach Kansas in wheat raising. This year it will lead out with 100,000,000 bushels of spring and winter wheat, a record crop even in Kansas. This crop if sold at the average price of 60c a bushel would give to every man, woman and child in the United States, a \$1 bill, providing the Kansas farmers wished to distribute the proceeds in that manner. If placed in boxcars on a single track it would reach from Wichita, Kansas, and back again. If every farmer in the state raised the same amount of wheat and sold it at 60 cents a bushel, the per capita wealth among the farmers would be \$1000 from this one year's crop. The yield of wheat in Kansas for the last three years has brought enough money into the state to plaster the entire area with 22 bills. Sixty million dollars derived from one crop is a great deal but Kansas has its eyes on even greater possibilities.

Instead of railing at the "trust" the American people should strive to correct its evils without sacrificing its advantages. If they will but boldly face and solve its problems as the English did those of free competition, their supremacy is assured. Let the "trust" be regarded as what it is—a natural and inevitable development, and a most potent weapon in the contest for world mastery. The prize is great, and the conflict cannot be avoided. The American people are already better armed than their rivals, and have won the initial skirmishes. Let them but go forward courageously, and as England dominated in the nineteenth so will the United States in the twentieth century.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is a narrow vision which finds nothing in the South Carolina revolt against the Bourbon Democracy but greed for the spoils of office. Senator McLaurin is a man of courageous temperament. His views come very near to being those of an out and out Republican on the tariff, "expansion" and shipping. Or rather Senator McLaurin looks at these questions as do most level-headed Southern business men, who are living in 1901 and not in 1861—65, and are perfectly well aware that the war ended at Appomattox. If it were not for the negro question half of the Southern States would vote tomorrow for the American factory and the American ship. This negro question aside there is no quarrel now between South Carolina and Massachusetts.—Boston Journal.

In making known his determination to refuse to be considered as a candidate for renomination in 1904, President McKinley has spoken plainly, conclusively and at the right time. He is not a candidate and would not accept the nomination. Nothing could be more final than that. The declaration was made necessary by indiscreet and over zealous friends who had begun to talk openly about a third term. Now the talk is stopped and will never be heard again. With it has stopped all talk about "imperial" ambitions. Nothing in William McKinley's wonderful career has done more to fix him firmly in the love and esteem of all Americans. At the close of his present term he will pass into history as one of the greatest among the truly great presidents.

The President is a cautious statesman, and he has yet to make a serious mistake in his conduct of the Government. Quick to take advantage of changing conditions, he is still firm in his adherence to principle. With carping critics at his heels he has guided the nation through a crisis in its history and placed it where the world dare not reckon without it. He may be trusted safely to maintain its prestige among the nations of the earth, with fidelity to the great principle with which his name is identified. When he said at New Orleans that "fair trade makes fast friends," he did not mean Free-Trade and everybody knows it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Wisconsin wool dealer writes to the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter": "Where is the American prosperity on wool and wools? We are buying wool to-day for 15 cents that was costing us last year 21 and 22 cents. How's this for a twelve cent duty and high protection? This may best be answered by asking another question: "Where would the price of wool now be if it were not for the Dingley Tariff? Every wool grower in the United States has cause to bless that tariff. While the wool markets in all parts of the world outside of the United States have literally "gone to pieces," and while the wool growers depending upon the London market are forced to sell at the lowest figures ever known in the wool trade, the price in the United States is by the Dingley Tariff prevented from going below a certain point, and that point is anywhere from 7 to 12 cents a pound lower than the prevailing prices in the United States. So much for a 12 cent duty and high protection! Bad as the wool situation in this country is, it might be worse. It would be very much worse but for the Protective duty of the Dingley Tariff.—Am. Protectionist.

A Good Cough Medicine. It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, when Druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family, both for ordinary coughs and colds, and for the cough following influenza, and find it very efficacious. For sale by L. Fournier.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation: \$200 salary per year, payable weekly; \$100 per day, absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, honest, definite salary on commission. Salary paid each Saturday and expenses money advanced each week. Standard House, 24 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

## THE Greatest Bargains

ever offered in the history of Grayling, are now given at

## JOSEPH'S CASH STORE, For Thirty Days!

Everything will be sold at less than manufacturer's prices.

All our new and up-to-date Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. are included in the reduction.

Come early, and get the choicest of goods at prices cheaper than we can buy them.

With every purchase of \$10.00 your picture is enlarged free of charge. Get a ticket.

**H. JOSEPH,**  
Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)  
Grayling, Michigan.

### Southern Signs.

The appearance of the first break in the solidity of the solid South coming from South Carolina, the State which has long been considered the hotbed of race hatred and opposition to the Republican party, has been a surprise to many people.

The break, almost anywhere else, would not have been so surprising. But in South Carolina it is regarded as almost phenomenal.

But when the conditions of the Palmetto State are closely studied, that section seems ripe for a revolt against an unprogressive, illogical policy. During the past ten years the cotton mills of that state have increased from 34 to 93, while in the addition of spindles the State has exceeded any other commonwealth.

In these mills there are millions of capital and thousands of South Carolinians hold stock. These men are strongly interested in American progress, in expansion and in the opening of the markets of the world to American commerce.

Added to the influence of those personally interested in the mills is that of the cotton planters. The planter no longer has to hunt a market for his crop. The buyer of the mills is in active rivalry with the buyers for export. The planter is getting a price much higher than formerly, and he recognizes that the more markets are opened for American cotton goods, the greater will be his gains.

The pronounced change in South Carolina sentiment, therefore means that prejudice is slowly yielding to the influence of the pocket. It is for the benefit of a large mass of the residents of South Carolina to see the Republican policy successful and to have the present administration heartily supported.

McLaurin's break may be a little hasty. The change may be too sudden to win now. But it will not be many years before the entire South will be in hearty accord with Protection and Expansion.—Philadelphia Item.

Call at Fournier's Drug Store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. L. Fournier.

The Democrats who have nothing to lose are now clamoring for tariff amendments, on the ground that our good fortune should be shared with rivals, who must be allowed to compete on equal terms if they are to contribute their share to the general fund of all nations. Theoretically the Free Traders are right, and reciprocity should be carried to extreme limits. But political economy is not an exact science and practically the Free Traders on this side the water are wrong, as experience has taught. The balance of trade in our favor has enriched this country; the balance of trade against other countries has deprived us of few luxuries and no necessities. The tariff, as it stands to-day, has not interfered with business but it can be made to interfere with business, and it will interfere with it once the agitation is started "for fair," as certain professors used to put it in the class room.—Fall River News.

In discussing the subject of postage in the Senate, Eugene Hale, Senator from Maine, said of the country editor these true words:—"He is a backbone of every community, the promoter of laudable enterprise, the worst underpaid laborer in the vineyard. Counting his space as capital he gives more to charity, his means considered, than any other member of society. He is a power in politics, a pillar of the church, a leader in the crusade for better morals. He is pre-eminently the friend of humanity. Line by line, paragraph upon paragraph, day by day he is embalming in cold type fact from with the Herodotus, Tacitus, Sismondi, Macaulay of the future will write the history of our times. He fully chronicles our advent into the world, briefly notes our uprisings and our downfalls, and sorrowfully records our exit."

### Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, Boschee's German Syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

If I were You my Boy,  
I would learn to be polite to everybody.

I wouldn't let any other boy get ahead of me in my studies.

I would never make fun of children who are not well dressed.

I wouldn't go in the company of bad boys, who use bad language.

I wouldn't get sulky and pout whenever I couldn't have my own way.

I would see if I couldn't get people to like me by being polite to everybody.

I would keep my hands and face clean, and hair brushed without being told to do so.

I would try to see the little things that I could do help my mother or father, and do them without being asked.

I wouldn't conclude that I knew more than my father before I had been more than 6 miles away from home.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver, and you may know that his liver is torpid, when he does not relish his food, or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price 25c. Samples free at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Armour Institute of Chicago will bar the co-ed. and Stanford University of California will limit the numbers. But the girls will keep right on winning their share of the honors in art, literature and the professions. They can't be held down in the twentieth century.

**WE BUY THE FARMERS**

Grain, Potatoes  
\*And other\*

**Farm Products**  
\*FOR\*

**Cash or Trade**

**WE SELL**  
**Extra Good Groceries**  
—AND—  
**Dry Goods and Hardware**  
—AT—  
**Reasonable Prices.**

**BUY OUR**  
**Staley's Underwear**  
—AND—  
**Garland Stoves.**

**Salling, Hanson & Company,**  
Grayling, - Michigan

## GOING Out of Business.

In order to close out the balance of our stock we are compelled to make another out in prices. Below we mention only a few of them:

|                                |     |                                    |      |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|------|
| 50c and 60c Corsets.....       | 38c | \$1.50 Men's Cotton Pants.....     | 92c  |
| \$1.00 Corsets.....            | 77c | 30c white unlaundersed Shirts..... | 38c  |
| \$1.00 Corset Waists.....      | 77c | 10c Celluloid Collars.....         | 4c   |
| 15c White Ducking.....         | 11c | 15c Linen.....                     | 10c  |
| 20c Pique.....                 | 15c | \$1.50 Men's Felt Hats.....        | 98c  |
| 12c Percale.....               | 9c  | \$2.00 Men's Felt Hats.....        | 1.28 |
| 10c Dimities.....              | 6c  | 50c Men's Caps.....                | 44c  |
| 12 and 15c Dimities.....       | 8c  | 35c Men's Caps.....                | 25c  |
| 20c Dimities.....              | 11c | 35c Men's Crash Hats.....          | 23c  |
| 8c Dimities.....               | 5c  | 50c Men's Crash Hats.....          | 44c  |
| \$1.00 Men's Cotton Pants..... | 69c |                                    |      |

All our Clothing, Laces, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods will be sold at a great reduction. Come and buy your wants here if you value your hard earned dollars.

**R. MEYERS,**  
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Tinware.  
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

### POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

| THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE                    | NEW YORK TRIBUNE | With Weekly Tribune, One Year | With Weekly Tribune, One Year |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| North American Review, New York City.....      | \$5.00           | \$5.00                        | \$5.00                        |
| Harper's Magazine, New York City.....          | 4.00             | 4.00                          | 4.00                          |
| Harper's Weekly, New York City.....            | 4.00             | 4.00                          | 4.00                          |
| Century Magazine, New York City.....           | 4.00             | 4.00                          | 4.00                          |
| Nicholas Magazine, New York City.....          | 3.00             | 3.00                          | 3.00                          |
| McClure's Magazine, New York City.....         | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York City.....     | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Success, New York City.....                    | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Knickerbocker, New York City.....              | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Pack, New York City.....                       | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Judge, New York City.....                      | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| St. Nicholas, New York City.....               | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Review of Reviews, New York City.....          | 2.50             | 2.50                          | 2.50                          |
| St. Nicholas, New York City.....               | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| American Agriculturist, New York City.....     | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Orange and Blue, New York City.....            | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York City.....      | 2.00             | 2.00                          | 2.00                          |
| Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.....           | 2.00             | 2.00                          | 2.00                          |
| Farmer's Magazine, New York City.....          | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Apprentice's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn..... | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Home and Home, Springfield, Mass.....          | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.....  | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.....      | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Farm and Field, Chicago, Ill.....              | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Orange and Blue, New York City.....            | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Epitome, Indianapolis, Ind.....                | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.....              | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.....            | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Farm and Field, Springfield, Ohio.....         | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.....             | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.....                | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Home and Farm, Minneapolis, Minn.....          | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |
| Tribune Almanac, 1901.....                     | 1.00             | 1.00                          | 1.00                          |

## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

### HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

### Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most enduring machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock. mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

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**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."

**TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.**

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Lv. Grayling.....            | Ar. At MacLain |
| MacLain Exp.....             | 4:15 P. M.     |
| Marquette Exp.....           | 4:00 A. M.     |
| Way Freight.....             | 3:30 A. M.     |
| Accommodation Dp. 12:00..... | 3:40 P. M.     |

**GOING SOUTH.**

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Lv. Grayling.....  | Ar. At Bay City |
| Detroit Exp.....   | 2:10 P. M.      |
| N. Y. Exp.....     | 1:15 A. M.      |
| Accommodation..... | 5:50 A. M.      |

**LEWISTON BRANCH.**

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Accommodation..... | 6:30 A. M. |
| O. W. Ry. Exp..... | 1:45 P. M. |

A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

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178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. This great newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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for ladies, misses, girls and little children. That can be styled in any fashion and adapted to any other pattern. Have no equal for its kind and perfect fit.

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Dramatic stories, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribers to-day. Only 50c yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

**THE McCALL COMPANY.**  
115 West 11th Street, New York City, N. Y.

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For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That can be styled in any fashion and adapted to any other pattern. Have no equal for its kind and perfect fit.

Write for terms. Only 10c and 15c extra—none other. Subscribers to-day. Only 50c yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

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WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation: \$200 salary per year, payable weekly; \$100 per day, absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, honest, definite salary on commission. Salary paid each Saturday and expenses money advanced each week. Standard House, 24 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

If there is a vacant room in town, we are not aware of the fact.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Born—June 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Johnson, a son.

Delicious ice-cream at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

On account of the 4th of July, we go to press Wednesday morning next week.

**Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.**

The new fence around the school yard makes an additional improvement.

For Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

The M. E. Church and parsonage are being repainted and will look much brighter.

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson, and Ideal Bicycles; sold on easy payments.

Miss Iva Francis is visiting her brother, at Mason, and playing with his new baby.

**A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.**

E. W. Jensen has repainted his house, as has also Chas. Turner and Henry Peterson.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

The Government thermometer registered at an even hundred degrees yesterday. Warm?

**Stops the Cough and works off Cold** Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The Catholic society will fence their church lot and repair the edifice, which is much needed.

Mrs. Wm. Woodburn has several vacant rooms, and would like roomers by the week or transients.

Gasoline Range, latest invention, for sale cheap, at R. Meyers. Also a wood heating stove cheap.

Fred Havens is spending the week with W. B. Covert at the Riverside ranche, down the river.

**Feminine Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.**

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Chamberlain are enjoying a visit from his mother, as well as are many of her friends found here during former visits.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

Topic for Christian Endeavor next Sunday, June 30: "Whatever I will strive to do, whatever he would like to have me do." John 15: 7-16; Matt. 28: 18-20.

**To Cure A Cold in One Day** take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Advertised letters:—E. D. Collins, R. R. Model, Michael Leckles, Wm. LaFontaine, Duncan McDonald, Arthur Payment, Mrs. Louisa Wood, Miss Bertha Young.

**Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.**

The M. E. Church was well filled Sunday evening to hear the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. A. O. Alexander, which was pronounced a most scholarly and interesting address.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drill is considered the best in the market and is for sale at the Avalanche office, with all the modern attachments.

S. Hempstead offers for sale his new house on Cedar Street. It is perfectly fitted throughout and one of the most pleasant homes in the village. See him for price and terms.

**The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Wiard, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.**

John Kleinfeld, a prosperous farmer, living in the eastern part of the township, was married in Ingham county, and returned home with his bride, last week.

A branch about seven miles long is being built on the A. S. & N. W. R. R. above Comins. The new branch will tap a considerable section of hardwood.—Oscoda Press.

There were 2,745 deaths reported to the Secretary of State for the month of May. This number corresponds to a death rate of 13.7 per thousand population. There were 214 less deaths than in the preceding month and 19 less than in the corresponding month of the year 1900.

A. Kraus & Sons are opening a stock of Dry Goods and Clothing in the Conner building, of which our columns will give notice hereafter.

Rev. J. J. Willis, of Frederic, was in town Tuesday, for his regular evening services, and made the "Avalanche" a pleasant call. He anticipates the beginning of their church edifice within a week and gives a glowing account of the prospective growth of the village.

Mrs. W. H. James, who fell on a defective walk last year at her home in Dundee, has just been given judgment in the Circuit Court for \$1,350. She will be somewhat crippled for life, but the intense suffering for the first few months is past and she is able to walk with the aid of a cane.

Every Michigan soldier and sailor who enlisted for the Spanish-American war, is by a bill passed by both houses of the legislature, going to get a medal. The war department is asked to furnish old bronze gun metal taken from the Spaniards in Cuba or the Philippines, to make them.

Michigan Day at the Pan-American Exposition will be held on Tuesday Aug. 20th. The governor and his staff as well as state officials, members of the legislature, city officials from the leading cities of the state, and organizations of different kinds, including boards of trade, chambers of commerce, militia companies, etc., are arranging to be in attendance.

### Saves Two from Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles, guaranteed by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

Farmer's attention is called to the reduction in price of wheat when it contains rye. This reduction varies, according to the percentage of rye contained in the wheat, from two to 20 cents per bushel. A large acreage of the wheat now growing, contains rye, the stalks and heads of which stand about a foot higher than the wheat stalks. It is an easy matter to go through the fields and cut off the rye-heads. Farmers will make good investment by doing this before harvest.

### Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. S. Pease, of Lawrence, Kas. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed for seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility, but, "three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months she felt like a new person." Woman suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, malachol, fainting and dizzy spells, will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Only 50c at Fournier's Drug Store.

The general public is, no doubt, much more interested in what it hopes to see than what is commemorated by such scenes. It is, however, interesting to recall, to the minds of those who propose to view the grand celebration at Detroit on the three days beginning July 24, something of what is meant by this celebration. While primarily in commemoration of the landing of Cadillac, yet the patriotic women of Detroit propose, by storied urn and bronze tablet, to do more than this. They purpose to put on Detroit's pleasure spot, Belle Isle, (named after Gov. Cass's daughter, Belle,) an appropriate stone cross, bearing a bronze tablet which shall recite how in 1610 two black-robed priests threw down the stone image of the Manitou, the heathen god of the Algonquins, and erected on the site thereof the great cross of Christianity. The purpose to mark, also, the site of the fort where, for a long period of time, the hardy hand of pioneers defended themselves and their dear ones from the tomahawk and scalping knives of the Indians. They propose, also, to mark the scene of the battle of Bloody Run and to commemorate, by a bronze tablet, in a suitable spot, the raising of five flags over the fort and town, and the pulling down of four of them, leaving up at last, the white starred and red and white striped banner that today floats over the town. They also propose to mark other historic spots, for instance, the home of Gen. Grant, the site of old Fort Shelby, the start of the great fire, the establishment of the first court of justice and in all fifteen places of historic interest about the city. These ceremonies will be interspersed between the parades, receptions, feasts and other features of the celebration during the three days and form very interesting portions of the celebration. The low rate of fare granted for this celebration offers the best of opportunity for everybody to attend the greatest celebration the state has ever known.

## The State Fair.

Crawford County farmers, wake up and secure the prize as indicated below. Club together, and furnish the exhibit called for through our Institute society, of which Perry Ostrander is president. Show the people that this is the best county in the state.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society is desirous of stimulating and encouraging the production of fruit and farm crops in the newer sections of the state and the Executive Committee has incorporated in the premium list for 1901, the following prizes:

1. For the best exhibit of fruit to be shown at the State Fair from any county in the Upper Peninsula. Number of varieties and quality to be considered, but one premium to be awarded to any one county. First, \$50.00; Second, \$30.00; Third, \$20.00.
2. For the best exhibit as above from either the counties of Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw or Roscommon, but one premium to be paid to any one county. Same premiums, \$50.00, \$30.00, \$20.00.
3. For the best exhibit as above from either the counties of Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim, Leelanaw, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, but one premium to any one county. The same amount, \$50.00, \$30.00, \$20.00.
4. For the best exhibit from any county in group 1, as above, of grain and vegetables, grains to be shown in peck lots and in straw; and vegetables in half dozen and peck lots—variety and quality to be considered, and but one premium to be paid to any one county, \$50.00, \$30.00, \$20.00.
5. For the same exhibit and same conditions, from any county in group 2, the same premiums, \$50.00, \$30.00, \$20.00.
6. For the same exhibit, under the same conditions from any county in group 3. The same premiums, \$50.00, \$30.00, \$20.00.

A carload of Angora Goats passed through here one day last week, going northeast by way of Lewiston. We did not learn the exact destination. They will undoubtedly thrive in this section, being hardy and great foragers.

### Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied that there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

### The National Educational Association.

The National Educational Association will hold their annual meeting in Detroit, July 9-12. It is an opportunity of a life time for teachers and those interested in educational matters to place themselves in line with the best thought in the world. State pride should urge every teacher in Michigan to become a member, and love for their profession should be an added incentive. Special R. R. rates and special rates of living are secured. Every county Superintendent is a member of the committee and will give you the needed information. Let Crawford County be fully represented.

### Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winteret, Iowa.

In a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at work." For sale by L. Fournier.

### During 1900 there were 526,033 cases, or 11,572,726 pairs of shoes shipped from Brockton, Mass.

Shoe factory workers average over \$2 a day, even the female workers averaging \$1.75 a day. There are no abandoned farms around Brockton, and there is no need of barefooted boys and girls.

### A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. R. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by L. Fournier.

# FISHING TACKLE!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of Fishing Tackle ever brought to Grayling. Fishing Rods from 10c up.

We handle the best make of Trout Flies, Leaders, Reels, etc., etc. Everything new and up to date.

Give us a call, and we will save you money.

## Fournier's Drug Store.

If a Man rides a Bicycle,

That's his business.

If a Woman rides a Bicycle,

That's everybody's business.

But If you want something

Artistic in Photography,

THAT'S MY BUSINESS!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

### TAKE NOTICE.

If you owe Claggett & Blair, you can save cost and trouble by paying S. S. Claggett at once. Delay is dangerous. Call at Jorgenson's store.

**E. W. Grove**  
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

### Settlement Notice.

All accounts due to me must be settled by the first of July, in order to save expense.

R. MEYERS.

### Sickle Grinder.

When I buy the best. The Clybe Sickle Grinder grinds sections, does common grinding and gums saws. Sold by C. W. West. Call on him or write him at Pere Cheby, Mich.

### Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. THE A. T. MOUTON WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-12t

### WANTED—Trustworthy men and women.

to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address: Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

### NOTICE.

We have opened an Ice Cream Parlor one block north on Railroad street, and are ready to take orders for ice cream in any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give a call. SCHMIDT & PHELPS.

### A Fast Bicycle Rider

will often receive painful cuts, sprains or bruises from accidents. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and heal the injury. It's the cyclist's friend. Cures chafing, chapped hands, sore lips, ulcers and piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Try it. Sold by L. Fournier.

### The engine and boilers for the Grayling, dowl Co's plant has arrived.

The factory will be located on the east side of the railroad, north of Jorgenson's warehouse. All such are welcome.

### Didn't Marry for money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich young woman, is happy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever,ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c, at Fournier's Drug store.

### Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit, June 25, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.75 to \$5.40; heavy butchers' cattle, \$3.90 to \$4.00; common, \$2.75 to \$3.75; canners cows—\$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75 to \$4.00. Milch cows, steady at \$25.00 to \$45.00; calves, active at \$4.75 to \$6.00. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime spring lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; mixed \$3.75 to \$4.75; culls \$2.00 to \$2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.05 to \$5.07; Yorkers \$5.00 to \$5.55; pigs \$5.00 to \$5.55; rough \$5.00 to \$5.50; stags, 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

## Firemen's Tournament.

Firemen's Competition for Rich Gold Prizes.

## Street Carnival

—AND—

## 3 Day Monster Jubilee,

—AT—

## Bay City, July 2, 3, & 4.

Music by many Bands!

Monster Daily Street Parade!

Continuous Free Show down town, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Magnificent Electrical Displays!

Blowing up of Hell Gate with Dynamite!

Buffalo Bill, July 4th.

Fire Works Galore!

Three Days Amusement for Everybody!

Reduced Rates on all Railroads!

Come and enjoy yourselves!

## W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

## C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

## MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeater has "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our Catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., June 21st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on August 20th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 9017, John McMaster for the SE 1/4 of Section 10, Tp. 20 N. R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ernest Parham, of Grayling, John Smith, Conrad Welmes and Robert Gammy, all of South Branch.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER.

Jun27-0w

## WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing.

Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address: Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago. —april 6mo

# Great Sacrifice Sale

—AT THE BIG STORE OF—

## Blumenthal Baumgart,

A Great Sacrifice Sale will begin at our store, June 13th, and will continue until further notice.

If you have any regard for your dollars, you will read this advertisement carefully, and see that you can buy from us for very little money.

| Dry Goods.  |   |
|---|---|
| All our 12c Percales, for 10c.                        | All our \$2.25 and \$2.50 Ladies' Shoes for \$1.75.       |
| All our 10c Percale, for 7c.                          | One lot \$2.50 Ladies' Button Shoes for \$1.50.           |
| All our 10c Dress Gingham, for 8c.                    | One lot \$1.25 Ladies' Button Shoes for 59c.              |
| All our 15c and 18c Dimities, for 12c.                | All our \$1.50 black and tan Ladies' Oxfords, for \$1.00. |
| All our 15c Foulards, for 11c.                        | <b>Clothing.</b>  |
| Best Amoskeg Apron Gingham, 6c.                       | All our \$12.50 & \$15.00 Men's Suits for \$9.98.         |
| All other Gingham, for 4c.                            | All our \$10.00 fancy worsted all wool suits, for \$7.50. |
| Children's Gingham Dresses for 25c, worth 50c.        | All our \$7.50 suits of different material, for \$5.00.   |
| Ladies' 25c Undervests, 2 for 25c.                    | All our \$5.00 Suits in worsted chev-lots, for \$3.50.    |
| A lot of Ladies' and Children's Vests for 4c a piece. | Children's 3 piece Knee Suits, from 75c up.               |
| All \$1.00 Corsets, for 89c.                          | All our all wool 75c Knee Pants for 50c.                  |
| All 50c Corsets, for 39c.                             | All our all wool 50c Knee Pants for 39c.                  |
| All 35c Corsets, for 25c.                             | All our cotton 25c Knee Pants, for 19 cents.              |
| All our \$5.00 Ladies' Mackintoshes, for \$3.00.      | <b>Furnishing Goods.</b>                                  |
| <b>Shoes.</b>   | All our \$7.00 Shirts, for 79c.                           |
| All our \$3.50 Men's Shoes, best makes for \$2.90.    | All our 75c Shirts, for 59c.                              |
| All our \$2.50 Men's fine Shoes, for \$1.90.          | All our 50c Shirts, for 39c.                              |
| All our \$2.25 black and tan Boys' Shoes, for \$1.75. | All our \$2.75 Sweaters, for \$2.25.                      |
| Our \$2.00 Boys' Shoes, for \$1.60.                   | All our \$1.75 Sweaters, for \$1.25.                      |
| All our \$1.00 Boys' Shoes, for 75c.                  | All our \$1.00 Sweaters, for 75c.                         |
| All our \$3.50 and \$3.00 Ladies' Shoes for \$2.75.   | All our 50c Sweaters, for 39c.                            |
| 65c, 75c \$1.00 Shirt Waists, for 33c.                | All 5c, 10c and 15c Hdkfs, for 4c.                        |
| \$1.00, 1.25 & 1.50 Wrappers for 89c.                 |   |
| Ribbons, all widths and colors, for 6c                |   |

We invite all to come and examine our new and beautiful line of Ladies Skirts and Wash Suits.

Respectfully Yours

## BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Stores. Grayling, Mich.

## J. W. SORENSON.

## Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

—OR A—

CLIPPER FLOW, or a

GALE FLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

## A CHAMPION BINDER,

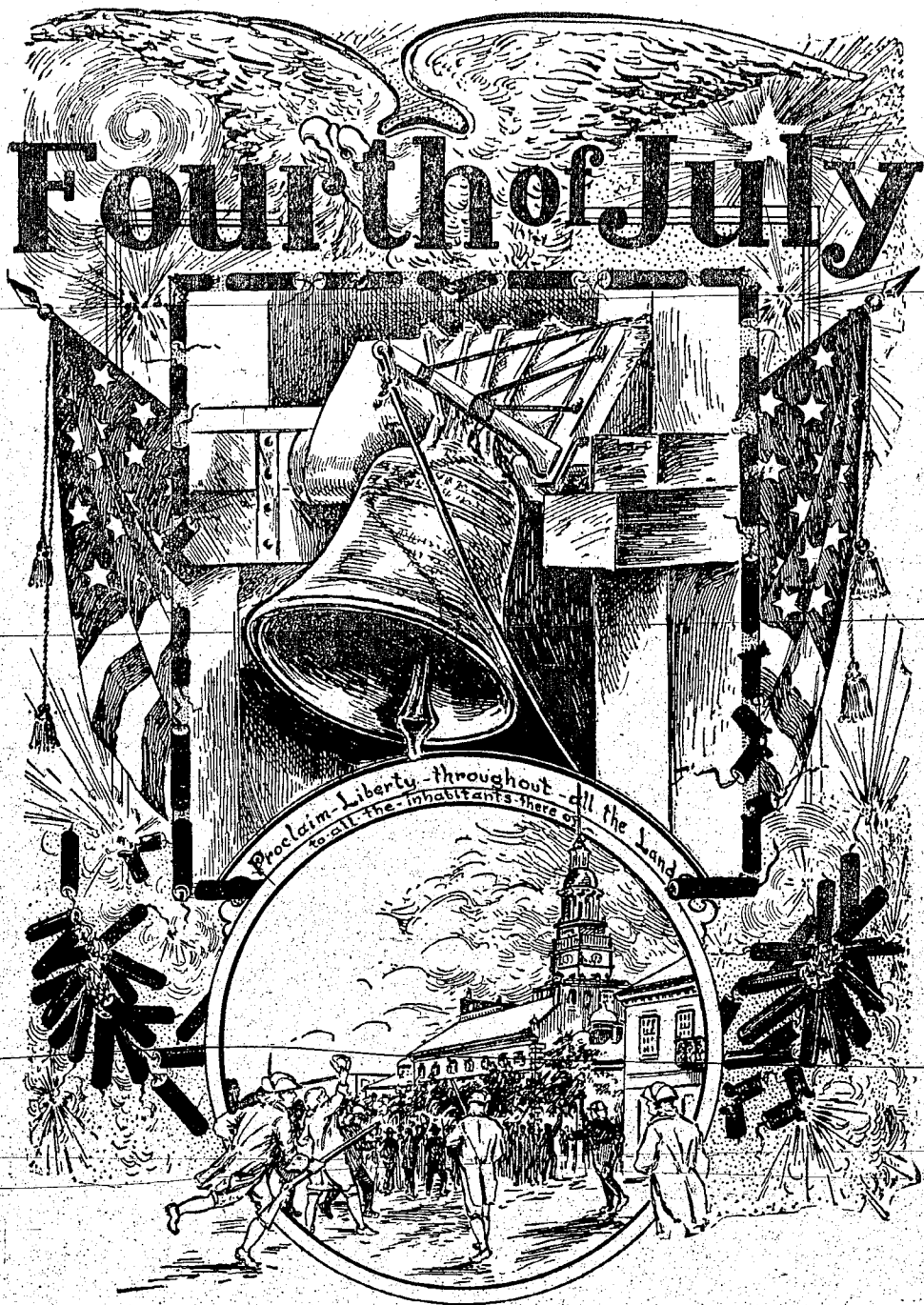
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.





#### DAME JULY'S NOISY CHILD.

She rose in the morn, good Dame July,  
And looked at the clock, with a smile and  
a sigh.  
As she stood in her spotted gown,  
"He never was known to be late," she said;  
"It surely is time he was out of his bed.  
I hope he is here, and well, the dear  
child! Such a beautiful nap he has had! A year  
is long too long for him. Hark! What's  
that?"  
She gave her ribbons a hasty pat,  
And smoothed her apron down.  
A thump, a bang, on the floor above  
"He's up!" she cried, with a look of love.  
A bang and a thump, and then  
Down over the stairs with a bound he came.  
And shouted and hugged the dear old dame  
Till her cap fell off and her breath was gone.  
He called for his drum and he called for his  
horn.  
He danced and whistled and laughed and  
sang.  
And raised such a breeze that the flags he  
dug.  
From the windows flapped again.  
"It's only my Fourth!" good Dame July  
To the wondering neighbors that hurried by  
With motherly pity explained:  
"He is just a little bit noisy and wild.  
I must confess, but the dearest child.  
My children are all of them gentle and mild.  
But children differ—it's always so—  
And boys will be boys, of course, you know!"  
And down on her knees she went,  
And begged him to fire off his gun, content,  
Though her fingers were burned and her  
apron rent.  
And her ribbons all spotted and stained.  
It was early dawn when his fun began;  
From garret to cellar he romped and ran.  
Through the near little, sweet little house.  
He strewn the parlor with tangle of toys.  
The walls re-echoed with riot and noise.  
He broke her china and rumbled her bureau.  
And wore all her pretty new carpets bare;  
And the sun went down and the stars came  
out.  
To see what the racket was all about,  
And at twelve o'clock with a dual shout  
He frightened the midnight mouse.

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

SHE was a blue-eyed, fair-skinned  
and undeniably red-haired little  
girl, who ran furiously home from  
the country school house on the afternoon  
of the 3d of July, not quite thirty  
years ago. Her face showed the mingling  
of Scotch and English characteristics.  
Just now it was angry and tearful  
besides. "Why can't they let me alone?  
Why did mother give me such a name?"  
That was the sum of her vexed thoughts.  
Well, it was funny. One could not exactly  
blame the boy for laughing when  
at roll call every morning they heard the  
name "Independence Day." If the red  
blood surged back to her ears once, it had  
a hundred times to be answered, "Pres-  
ent!"  
That roll call was her greatest trial.  
Her mother always called her "Pen" and  
to casual listeners that might mean Penelope.  
The girls often said "Indie," for it  
was in the days when the l's had not  
all to themselves and she did not mind  
that so much, but boys are merciless, and  
to hear them giggle and whisper, "Heav-  
enly Fourth of July, isn't she?" was an al-  
most daily martyrdom; while there would  
sit Miss Thompson, the teacher, with  
spectacles on her nose and her short sight  
intent on the list of names, checking them  
off obediently of what was missing behind  
the desks.  
This day a fresh grievance had come,  
through the suggestion of a youngster at  
recess that they "hog a lock of Miss In-  
dependence Day's hair to light firecrackers  
with to-morrow." Well, to have such  
a thing said to her in the bargain, was  
too much, and she grew more and more  
raging. She had one of those strong, in-  
tense natures, which bear long in silence  
but once giving up, give up utterly for the  
time. Bursting into the house, she threw  
herself into her mother's arms in a pas-  
sion of tears, sobbing: "Why did you  
give me such a dreadful name?"  
Mrs. Day petted and soothed and drew  
forth her dearest story of accumulated  
woes. When she was somewhat

quieted, she said: "I always meant to  
talk to you about your name, Pen, dear,  
but was waiting until you were a little  
older. I regret I did not do so sooner, but  
I had no idea what my little daughter  
was bearing."  
"You know your father and I lived in  
England years before you were born.  
Your brother, when you never saw, lies  
in a green church yard there. We were  
poor, and life was pretty hard for us, so  
we decided to try our fortune in the  
United States. Everything prospered  
with us after we came here. Your father  
found constant work, and we were  
very happy. I suppose that is the reason  
why he became so devoted to his adopted  
country. He used to say he was the  
best kind of an American citizen; others  
were born so, but he was one from choice.  
Then the Civil War broke out and I could  
not see he was uneasy thinking he ought to  
enlist, but he would not do so until he had  
saved enough money to keep me comfort-  
ably, and so matters went on until the  
second year of the war. I remember it  
was the 20th of March previous to your  
birthday. The last thing he whispered  
to me was: 'If a baby comes call it In-  
dependence. That name will answer for a  
boy or girl, and it fits so well on 'Day.'  
I really believe he meant it for a joke  
to make me smile instead of cry, but  
there was no time to explain, for the next  
minute he had kissed me and was gone.  
I need not tell you how lonely and an-  
xious I was. The time went on to those  
dreadful days in the first week of July,  
1863. Yes, your father was at Gettys-  
burg. How anxiously I watched the pa-  
pers and on the third—that's nine years  
ago to-day—the evening paper brought  
the terrible news to me, as to many an-  
other women. There was the list of the  
dead, and there was his name; and there  
was his company and there was his name—  
James Day. No other man named Day  
in that company; there could be no mis-  
take. He had been killed in the first of  
the fighting. I can see those fearful let-  
ters now when I shut my eyes."  
Here Mrs. Day broke down, and little  
Pen, not saying a word, only stroked  
her mother's hand silently. After a min-  
ute Mrs. Day controlled herself. "Next  
morning, the morning of July 4, you  
came, my darling, my comforter, and this  
is the reason you are 'Independence Day.'  
I could not give you any other name. You  
are your father's own child—his hair, his  
eyes, his intense nature, are yours.  
Now that she knows, I am sure my little  
daughter will be as brave as he was, and  
proud of her name because of him. Re-  
member always, dear, not a boy of them  
would laugh if they knew the real story."  
So it happened that when Miss Inde-  
pendence Day went to school on the  
morning of July 5, there was a certain  
new dignity in the child's bearing; when  
roll call came her voice had lost its petu-  
lance and had gained an unknown sweet-  
ness, toned by a ring that reminded one  
of a clear toned bell. Something in her air  
said, "You may tease me as much as you  
like, I shan't mind, for I've got a secret,"  
and we all know that when boys find  
teasing does not tease they stop. This  
is not all, however, nor even the best part  
of the story. One day before her tor-  
mentors had grown tired of stirring her  
up as they called it she chanced to wear  
a string of coral beads. Jack Lyman,  
the would-be wit of the school, snatched  
at it rudely, calling out, "Here's Indie's  
coral strand." Seeing her look of per-  
plexity he added mockingly: "If yer don't  
know what that means, better give a  
girl's missionary sash!"  
Stung by the contempt in his voice,  
little Indie's indignance made up her  
mind she would know what it meant. Of  
course she asked her mother, and, though  
Mrs. Day was not over wise on mission-  
ary topics, she had heard Bishop Heber's  
grand old hymn and explained its mean-  
ing as best she could. The story took  
hold of the child with a strong fascina-  
tion. She never would put on those beads  
again, but she often took them out of  
their box and looked at them with some-  
thing like affection, repeating softly to  
herself, "Indie's coral strand." As she  
always said Indie's, not India's, as if it  
were a personal possession.  
God sometimes uses small means to ac-  
complish great purposes. By such little  
things the girl's interest in missions was  
awakened. It grew as she grew to wom-

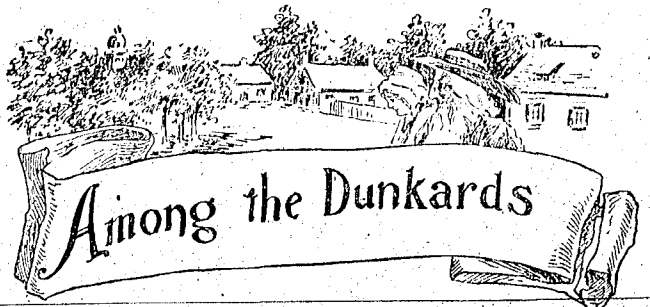
anhood, and India became the country  
of her dreams. Her twentieth birthday  
found her motherless, with no duty to  
bind her to this side of the world; it found  
her also strong in purpose to live her  
life in that far-off land, working for its  
people. If mingling with this devotion,  
was a lurking thought that no heaven  
would ever learn to call her by her Chris-  
tian name, who will blame her?  
Thus it was that little Independence  
Day grew up to be a self-reliant woman,  
and on this 4th of July she is too far  
away for mischievous boys to twit her  
about her red hair or her name and too  
happy in her work to care if they did.—  
Indianapolis News.

#### A MEMORABLE DAY.

When the Declaration of Independence  
Was Signed.  
July 4, 1776, the bell rang in Inde-  
pendence Hall in Philadelphia. To the un-  
initiated it pealed its sonorous notes for  
some unknown purpose. To those who  
breathed, were waiting for the sound,  
it told the news that liberty had shaken  
off her shackles in the new world, that  
she had taken her rightful place, and  
that hereafter the people would acknowl-  
edge the power of no ruler except such  
as might be chosen by themselves. It  
was a glorious scene, says the Detroit  
Free Press, in that staid old Quaker  
town, the last place in the colonies where  
one would have suspected a spark would  
be given birth to light freedom's torch  
throughout the western hemisphere.  
On that day, ever memorable in Amer-  
ican annals, the Declaration of Indepen-  
dence was adopted by the unanimous  
vote of the thirteen colonies.  
The enthusiasm of the patriots at hear-  
ing the intelligence was unbounded.  
White Congress had been discussing the  
subject, crowds assembled outside the  
hall and in the streets, anxiously await-  
ing the result. When it was announced  
at noon the State House bell, on which  
was inscribed "Proclaim liberty through-  
out all the land unto all the inhabitants  
thereof," clanged deep and melodiously  
and the throng gave vent to long and loud  
shouts of exultation.  
The old bell ringer had been at his  
post since early morning. He had placed  
his boy below to announce when the  
declaration was adopted, so that not an  
instant might be lost in transferring the  
glad tidings by means of the bell to the  
waiting multitude. As the wearisome  
hours passed and no sign came to him  
the aged bell ringer finally exclaimed:  
"They will never do it. They will never  
do it!" Just then he heard his boy clap-  
ping his hands and exclaiming at the top  
of his juvenile lungs "Ring! Ring!"  
The old hands swayed the sonorous bell  
with delicious vigor. Its reverberation  
was echoed by every step in the city.  
That was a gala day in Philadelphia,  
what with rejoicings and bonfires and  
illuminations. The cannon boomed and  
messengers rode away hotly in all quar-  
ters to announce the news. Washington  
then was in New York with the army.  
By his orders it was read to the sol-  
diers, who acclaimed it enthusiastically.  
The townsfolk on that night tore the  
statue of George III. from its pedestal  
in Bowling Green and it was melted into  
42,000 bullets for the patriotic troops.

#### YOUNG AMERICA'S DAY OF DAYS

Stung by the contempt in his voice,  
little Indie's indignance made up her  
mind she would know what it meant. Of  
course she asked her mother, and, though  
Mrs. Day was not over wise on mission-  
ary topics, she had heard Bishop Heber's  
grand old hymn and explained its mean-  
ing as best she could. The story took  
hold of the child with a strong fascina-  
tion. She never would put on those beads  
again, but she often took them out of  
their box and looked at them with some-  
thing like affection, repeating softly to  
herself, "Indie's coral strand." As she  
always said Indie's, not India's, as if it  
were a personal possession.  
God sometimes uses small means to ac-  
complish great purposes. By such little  
things the girl's interest in missions was  
awakened. It grew as she grew to wom-



#### Among the Dunkards

The Dunkards originated in Ger-  
many, out of which country they were  
driven by persecution early in the  
eighteenth century. They came to  
Pennsylvania on the invitation of Wil-  
liam Penn, and in that State they  
throve and grew numerous. Until re-  
cently Pennsylvania has been the head-  
center of the Dunkards, but so many  
of them have emigrated to the farm  
lands of the far West that the center  
has now shifted.  
It was from one of the Pennsylvania  
communities that sprang among more  
curious and interesting development—  
that of the monastic Town of Ephreata,  
Pa., once a manufacturing and com-  
mercial metropolis, now a mere vil-  
lage.  
Nearly 200 years ago Conrad Beissel,  
of Dunkard parentage, was baptized  
into the German Baptist Church. He  
was a man of great study and pious  
zeal, and he became convinced that  
the seventh, instead of the first, day  
of the week should be observed as the  
Sabbath day. He wrote tracts in sup-  
port of this view and urged it so  
strongly that, to avoid trouble, he was  
finally compelled to withdraw from  
membership in the society. He retired  
into what was then a wilderness and  
made his home in an old cave on the  
bank of a river, where he lived the life  
of a hermit. Gradually some of his  
friends and others who were convinced  
that he had the right way of thinking  
gathered about his cavern, and in 1732  
a communistic life was entered upon by  
those who followed him. The men  
of the society wore long white flannel  
gowns and cowls, with shirts, trousers,  
and vests of the same material. The  
women were attired in the same way,  
with the exception that a short peti-  
coat was substituted for the trousers.  
There were no vows of celibacy taken  
nor required, though the idea was



KISS OF PEACE. WASHING THE FEET. COSTUMES OF DUNKARDS.

taught by Beissel. Both the brothers  
and sisters were known by monastic  
names. About these two monastic  
communities gathered a good sized  
community of people who believed in  
the doctrines taught by Beissel and  
wanted to follow him. All property  
was held in common, and in a few  
years the farm lands held by the com-  
munity and worked by the brothers and  
sisters became extremely productive  
and valuable. Gradually all flour-  
ing mills, paper and saw-mills, and woolen  
mills were erected on the banks of the  
river by the community, and at one  
time they were the largest mills of  
their kind in the United States. The in-  
come from all these enterprises was  
large, and it all went into the com-  
munity fund and was used for the  
common support. The community was  
also active in proselyting, and set up one  
of the first printing presses in the  
country to turn out its own books and  
tracts.  
Now the mills are almost all in ruins.  
The great estate of the old community  
has practically passed out of the hands  
of the few surviving members of the  
society, and the last of the brothers in  
white gowns has long since passed  
away.

The old cloisters, where the brothers  
and sisters lived until a few years ago,  
are now leased to a number of families  
and are fast crumbling into decay.  
Within their walls one will first be  
struck with the strange fact that all  
the doors are extremely small and of  
the same size, measuring exactly five  
feet in height and twenty inches in  
width. This, it is explained by the  
old Dunkards who still live about  
Ephreata, was intended to be a constant  
reminder to the faithful, as they  
stooped and twisted to get through the  
doors, that the way which leadeth to  
eternal life is narrow and steep.

These Dunkards are inclined to live  
together in communities, though this is  
less pronounced than formerly. They  
are cut off from the rest of the world  
not only by their peculiar dress but by  
many of the religious beliefs and ob-

#### MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL, AT WEST BADEN, IND., DESTROYED BY FIRE.



portant papers. As he made a hurried  
investigation of his bag he said:  
"If I did leave those papers I'm a  
fool."  
He continued the search, and a mo-  
ment later exclaimed:  
"I'll bet it'll turn out I'm a fool!"  
For the third time he rummaged  
through the bag, and as he reached the  
last bundle he repeated:  
"Yes, sir, I believe it'll turn out I'm a  
fool!"  
Now the traveling British public  
greatly resents any disturbance of its  
solemn silence, and a man on the other  
side of the compartment, who had fled  
frowningly to the farmer's defini-  
tion of his own status, looked over his  
newspaper and said, with sarcastic in-  
terest:  
"Obliged me, sir, by laying a little  
money that same way for me."  
The proposition was not accepted,  
partly because betting is immoral, and  
partly because the farmer felt that his  
companion would have a sure thing.

#### His Shining Future.

A cab driver of the night hawk spe-  
cies, who begins to look for his prey  
even before the sun goes down, patron-  
izes a little Italian bootblack named  
Tony. Every evening about 6 o'clock  
he pulls up in front of Tony's stand,  
climbs from his perch, seats himself in  
the chair and demands a shine. Tony  
always responds with great alacrity,  
but never gets any pay. Still he seems  
satisfied. "How is it you shine his  
shoes for nothing?" asked another cus-  
tomer last evening, as the Jehu climbed  
up to his seat and drove off. "Dat's  
a Jeem," replied Tony, smiling until  
his white teeth fairly gleamed. "Jeem  
is a man friend." "Yes, he seems to be  
your friend," said the man in the  
chair. "You give him a shine every  
night, don't you?" "What has he ever  
done for you?" "O Jeem, he's a all  
right," replied Tony. "He's a good-  
fel. He say to me once: 'Tony, you  
give me a shine ev'ry day, an' some-  
time I take you out an' give you a  
ride.'" "How long ago was that?"  
asked the customer. "Tree year ago,"  
said Tony, still smiling. "Some-a time,  
Jeem, he take me out Jeem, he's a  
good-a fel."—Philadelphia Record.

#### A Kentucky Author.

Mrs. Lucy Closter McElroy, the  
author of "Julety," was born in Leba-  
non, Ky., and has lived all her life in  
that State. As a girl Mrs. McElroy  
joined in all her father's sports and  
lived an out-of-door life. This  
manner of living she kept up after  
her marriage, and it was while riding  
to hounds with her husband that she  
was thrown from her horse and made  
an invalid for life. She wrote "Julety" under the most  
trying circumstances. While the au-  
thor lay on her back or when scarce  
able to hold a pen, she picked out the  
words with one hand on a typewriter.  
Yet she writes with a fullness of life  
and joyfulness that any lover of field  
sports might envy.

#### Origin of "Grass Widow."

Society in India, it appears from the  
Bengal papers, is being disturbed just  
now over the origin of the term "grass  
widow," and a considerable amount  
of research has been directed to the  
subject. So far the inquiries made  
have succeeded in tracing the word  
back to the year 1844, when it was used  
in the Calcutta Review. In the opinion  
of qualified philologists the term is a  
corruption of the much older one  
"grace widow." This is derived from  
"vidua de gratia," which may be in-  
terpreted literally as "widow by fa-  
vor."—London News.

#### Great Men's Playfollows.

Thomas Jefferson's happiest hours  
were spent in working and playing  
with his children and grandchildren.  
Charles Dickens found his best recrea-  
tion in the same way. Abraham Lin-  
coln soothed the anxieties of war days  
by romping with his boys in the White  
House. And New England's grand old  
man, Everett Hale, has kept young in  
spirit of a long life of hard public labor  
by cultivating the society of his chil-  
dren and their children.—Indianapolis News.

#### The Biggest Clock in America.

The biggest clock in America is in the  
tower of a public building in Philadel-  
phia. It is 331 feet from the pavement.  
Its bell weighs over 20,000 pounds. The  
dial is 25 feet in diameter, the minute  
hand 12 feet long, and the hour hand  
9 feet, the numerals on the face being  
2 feet 8 inches in length. A three-  
horse-power engine winds the clock.

#### Some Distinction in That.

She—Don't let my refusal of your  
proposal embitter you, Mr. Simpkins.  
He—Oh, no; after all it is something  
to have been rejected by a girl who  
owns a \$500 dog.

#### World's Greatest Match Factory.

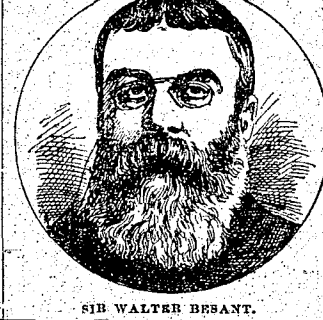
The biggest match factory in the  
world is at Tidaholm, Sweden. It em-  
ploys over 1,200 men, and manufac-  
tures daily 500,000 boxes of matches.

#### A NOTABLE AUTHOR DEAD.

Sir Walter Besant, the English Nov-  
elist and Historiographer.

A notable English novelist and his-  
toriographer, Sir Walter Besant, who  
was a warm friend of America, and  
an admirer of Americans, has been laid  
to rest at Hampstead, in the north of  
London, where he had long made his  
home. Sir Walter's death followed an  
illness of short duration.  
Walter Besant, in the minds of Eng-  
lishmen, was the nearest approach to  
Dickens the country ever produced. He  
was born in 1838 and was the son of a  
well-to-do merchant. Entering Cam-  
bridge, he took up the study of mathe-  
matics but, becoming interested in  
Dickens' works, determined to emulate  
the great writer's example and enter  
the field of literature. All his time  
could not then be devoted to writing,  
however, so he secured a colonial ap-  
pointment and, when opportunity  
offered, wrote a novel. Two years  
passed before his work was finished  
and then it was rejected by a pub-  
lisher with the result that it was placed  
in the fire. Then Sir Walter set to  
work publishing studies in French lit-  
erature and also engaged in journal-  
ism. Becoming acquainted with a mag-  
azine editor named James Rice, he  
joined with him and together they pro-  
duced in ten years twelve successful  
books.

While celebrated as an historical  
writer, a greater reputation was gained  
by Mr. Besant in a class of novels  
which added something of a purpose to  
the narrative. He was one of the first



SIR WALTER BESANT.

to discover for the present generation  
the East End of London, an industrial  
city whose millions pass an apparently  
dull, uneventful existence.  
The People's Palace, which it was his  
idea should be the center of wholesome  
pleasure amid sordid surroundings,  
took concrete shape, and has been the  
parent of many similar institutions. It  
was in recognition of his work in this  
connection that knighthood was con-  
ferred upon him in 1895. So compre-  
hensive and thorough was his knowl-  
edge of the topography and history of  
London that he was chosen to direct  
the preparation of a new survey which  
should picture the history, traditions  
and institutions of the vast metropo-  
lis.  
Sir Walter twice visited America, the  
second occasion being in 1893, when he  
read a paper at the World's Congress of  
Authors at the Chicago Exposition.

#### FAME AND POVERTY

Have Watched Hand-in-Hand Through  
Herbert Spencer's Career.

Herbert Spencer, whose name will  
live in the world of thought as that of  
one of the nineteenth century's greatest  
thinkers, has recently passed his 81st  
birthday. After a lifetime of self-sacrifice  
and privations, the great philoso-  
pher finds himself at the threshold of  
the grave almost as poor in worldly  
possessions as when he started the ca-  
reer that has brought him so much  
fame, but so little pecuniary recogni-  
tion. There is something almost pa-  
thetic in the life-work of a man like  
Herbert Spencer. The son of a school-  
master, Mr. Spencer was educated very  
largely at home by his father, though  
he also went to a school at Bath, the  
head-master of which was his uncle.  
From 1837 to 1846 he plied the profes-  
sion of a civil engineer, and for five  
years later acted as sub-editor of the



HERBERT SPENCER.

Economist before he turned to the  
work with which his name will always  
be identified.

It is as a popular philosopher that  
Herbert Spencer seems to hold his rep-  
utation, and yet one must read the ac-  
count of his self-sacrifice and privation  
before one can realize the tremendous  
battle which the best known philoso-  
pher of this century fought before he  
found any readers at all. "Social  
Statics," certainly a rather unhandy  
book, took fourteen years to sell, al-  
though the edition ran only to 750  
copies. The "Principles of Psychol-  
ogy," with a first edition of 750 copies,  
did not sell out for twelve years, and  
at the end of fifteen years the author  
lost no less than \$6,000 through his pub-  
lications. The strongest man, however,  
is the man who can wait, and Herbert  
Spencer waited. The scientific method  
of studying human life began to find  
willing pupils, not only among sci-  
entists, but also among young students  
of philosophy at the universities and  
workingmen, who gave up their even-  
ings to the study of technical or social  
sciences. Few books of philosophy  
have enjoyed so wide a popularity or  
sale as the "Data of Ethics," where  
talking and persuasive argument de-  
light and enchant the reader.

#### Preliminary Timidity.

"No why! No why! he's afraid to get  
married."  
"Why?"  
"He says that girls nowadays all look  
so smart."







## THE GREATER JOY.

What joy is his whose way—  
A sunny thoroughfare—  
Yieldeth from day to day  
Fulfillment everywhere;  
Whose paths run on and on,  
Foreclosed and foreseen,  
Clean-swept from dawn to dawn,  
With not a care to glean.

What greater joy is his  
Whose paths perforce wind,  
Some pleasing goal to miss,  
Some battlefield to find;  
Till, after broken dreams,  
And tears uncounted spilled,  
A sudden prospect gleams  
Of hope at last fulfilled.  
—Frank Walcott Hunt, in "New" Lip-  
pincott.

## Mike and The Banshee.

AN INCIDENT OF LOGGING-CAMP LIFE  
IN THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Scattered throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountains are numerous saw-mills which are making extensive inroads upon the magnificent tracts of timberland. The chain of mountains abounds in picturesque scenes, evergreen trees, gigantic and medium-sized, and fuzzy little thickets of diminutive saplings clothe the entire range, barring the bald, snow-capped peaks, and the acres cleared by the hand of man.

The State Line Saw-Mills are, perhaps, as well known as any other mills on the Truckee River, a stream that furnishes power to a dozen or more like institutions along the eastern slopes of the Sierras. For a matter of convenience the site of the State Line Mills is situated on the banks of the Truckee, and within a few hundred feet of the Southern Pacific Railway, insuring an abundance of water power and a ready means of shipping lumber. But the logging-camp is perched way up near the snow-line, and access to it is impossible by vehicle, on account of the steep, broken contour of the mountainous district. Of course it is very essential that the logging-camp be kept well supplied, with provisions, and as there are never fewer than thirty hearty and vigorous men employed at their various tasks preparing the virgin forests for the saw, you can imagine what a quantity of food is required to keep the larger well stocked.

The mode of conveying all kinds of supplies to the logging-camp is by a train of seven pack-mules—small, wiry creatures that are strong and agile, and quite capable of carrying a burden equal to their own weight up the arduous mountain trail that coils in a tortuous fashion from the mill up the high mountains to the rough logging-camp which constitutes the loggers' domain. A sight long to be remembered are these donkeys, laden with cumbersome pack-saddles, piled high with miscellaneous goods, carefully picking their way up the dizzy trail. You wonder that such tiny creatures can stagger under the loads; let alone their climbing an almost perpendicular ascent.

It is no easy thing to pilot a train of mules up a narrow mountain trail; they can not be hurried out of a slow, slow walk, frequently coming to a halt, and occasionally lying down in the middle of the trail. This last act is exceedingly aggravating, as the pack has to be removed before the donkey can arise again. With all the trials and tribulations connected thereto, "French Joe" got along splendidly as mulester of the State Line pack-train, a big, cheerful man, with a deep, sonorous voice that each individual donkey had grown to understand. His "Holloa, Jinny!" rang out like a lion's roar, and urged on the mules when a lish would not have availed in the least.

Every day the trip had to be made; besides the provisions for the men, there were twenty head of oxen and as many horses to be supplied with provender. One day the superintendent of the logging-camp, while down on a visit to the mills, happened to observe a drove of pigs rooting about the boarding-house. He suggested to his employees that it would be an excellent idea to have a few of them up at camp, as there was plenty of refuse from the tables to keep them fat, and his men would appreciate fresh pork now and then. The mill-owners agreed with him, and so begins the real motive of the tale.

It is next to impossible to drive pigs along a wide, level roadway; it was utterly impossible to drive them up the mule trail. How, then, could these fat, voracious porkers, weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds each, be transported from their present field to the logging-camp? The men gave it up as an unsolved riddle; just then French Joe's voice sang out a loud "Holloa, Jinny!" and the superintendent exclaimed: "The pack-mules! That's the thing! Box the pigs up and load 'em on Joe's donkeys. What could be more simpler?"

Easily said, but the weary corps of men that caught and boxed the slippery, noisy shoats declared that it was the hardest day's work they ever experienced. French Joe wore a look of disgust. "Morbid! I never before see ze pig packed ze mule on Nevada!"

Nevertheless, the grated porkers were hoisted upon the pack-saddles, two for each mule. Barring an occasional grunt, or a faint squeal, the pigs, tired out after their valiant struggles against capture, gave no signs of displeasure at their peculiar position. The funny little donkeys, accustomed to burdens varying from fresh meat to cord-wood, seemed quite indifferent to the oddness of their live freight.

French Joe's good-natured smile wreathed his broad face once more as he beheld the comical array of pig-laden mules. "It es verra funny—zis thing; but it es again like what I never see before. Ze mule will not pleased be if ze pig squeal in ze ears."

The afternoon was well advanced when Joe sang out his "Holloa, Jinny! Come, Cayuse!" which started the mule-train on its difficult climb up the mountain trail. The trail zigzags beneath towering pines up a very steep slope, then it winds along a canon for a mile, ascends another pitch, and finally traverses a broad, wooden plateau, comparatively level, at the extreme end of which, on a slight rise, is the logging-camp.

French Joe always rode in the wake of the train on a mouse-colored donkey. The narrowness of the trail prevented him from passing the burdened animals, so he had to content himself with shout-

ing vociferously at the mules, as they slowly moved over their daily route. In spite of all his precautions, one beast calmly laid down at the steepest part of the first pitch. Joe was compelled to remove the pig-freight and clumsy pack-saddle before the erring mule could regain an upright position. In the first place, the train had started late; this delay and the uncommon deliberateness of the whole string of mules consumed a great deal more time. Joe's stock of patience began to ebb. His ready tongue poured forth a surprising mixture of French and English interjections as the twilight drew gloomy shadows through the silent forest. When the lead mule topped the final declivity and passed beneath the great pines which studded the plateau it was quite dark. Now Joe thought it ample time to use other means than his voice to urge the slothful donkeys onward; so he alighted from his riding animal, gathered a pocketful of rocks, and mounted again. He had practiced this method before, and knew that a stinging blow from a stone had its effect.

The very first stone he threw crashed through the slats of one of the pig boxes and its effect was indeed telling. All the way up the consignment of swine had emitted scarcely a grunt, and such a piercing squeal, coming so suddenly from the stricken pig, electrified the staid donkey upon whose back he was strapped. As Joe had prophesied, the mule will not pleased be if ze pig squeal in ze ears.

The mule snorted hoarsely; he jumped forward against the one in front of him. The pig squealed again. A terrific, maddened squeal, that did not die away, but grew more ear-splitting than at first. Every mule in that heretofore snail-like train pricked up its long ears. Those self-same ears must have gathered in a great volume of that horrid din, for the lead donkey struck out on a lumbering trot, closely followed by the other thoroughly alarmed beasts.

Towering pines closely bordered the trail; a pack-saddle came in contact with a big tree-trunk, another shrill scream joined in with the first. The jolting, swaying boxes, with their lusty-lunged inmates, fairly shrieked; and the faster the mules ambled the more deafening waxed the uproar. How those sounds reverberated through the dim old woods! What unearthly cries dispelled their wonted quietude!

Supper was in progress in the long, low boarding-house at the logging-camp. Two rows of tired, hungry men were busily making wonderful inroads upon China-Ton's well-cooked viands. Tall candles shed a dim light upon the table, and brightened up the ruddy faces of the "crew."

"Now, Mike, you know there's no such thing as fairies or banshees. So what do you spin a yarn like that for?" "Oh, sweet my grandfather hearn wan, an' didn't he tell me the truth, now, when he says he did?"

An animated conversation ensued; the men, deeply loved to hear Mike rant about his queer superstitions, and argued with him simply for that reason. In the heat of the discussion China Ton appeared at the door which opened into the kitchen. He carried a dish of smoking meat-pudding in either hand. The Mongolian seemed uneasy; he hesitated and looked back over his shoulder. Some of the men noticed that his whole form shook violently. Before they had time to say a word, the Chinaman let both dishes fall with a crash, his almond eyes glittered wildly, and he made a frantic dash for the door. His queue sailed out behind him in a straight line, and as he disappeared the men heard a gasping "Him deblit, sure! He catche me!"

"What's up with the heathen?" said some one. "Through the chinks of the logs came a strange sound. Every man heard it. A chorus of discordant screams broke sharply on their ears. It grew louder, louder. A frightful calamity seemed impending. The main volume split up; a piercing shriek, apparently borne on wings, circled about the cabin. Another uncanny cry rent the air from the direction of the stables. The woods were full of screaming, screaming noises. "Catamounts!" yelled a burly logger. "Save me, soul! It's the banshee! Ooh, it's the banshee!"

The banshee! Did it not tally with Mike's vivid description of skurrying, whirling winds, of terrorizing cries, of dire retributions?

Mike fell upon his knees, praying audibly and rapidly. No one directed a single peering remark toward the praying Irishman. The crew's jesting mood had vanished; they knew not what explanation to offer in regard to these unnatural noises.

A clatter of hoofs dashed up to the cabin, a heavy body threw itself against the latched door, broke through, and a huge man stood before them. "Ah, murebit! It es one vera big mistake, zis ting I know!"

"Joe, holy smoke! Man, what have you been doing?" shouted the superintendent.

"Ze pigs zat m'sieur wished that I bring up are arrived, and zey squeal in ze mule's ear, and ze mule he run away." "Run away with the pigs! Where are they now?"

"Oh, m'sieur, it es not easy to say. It es verra necessary for us all to go look."

A relieved laugh resounded through the candle-lit dining-room. Mike arose sheepishly from his knees. In a short time lanterns were twinkling midst the forest aisles, here, there, everywhere. The men had no difficulty in locating the strangely burdened mules, for spasmodic squeals still echoed through the woods. When the seven donkeys were corralled, it was found that three or four boxes had burst open, liberating the pigs. The men made merry in the remainder of Joe's freight was turned loose in an unoccupied stable.

As the superintendent suggested, the loggers fully appreciated the fresh pork now and then. China Ton served it out to them in many different styles, and to give zest to their hearty meals they delighted in dubbing the crisp brown roasts, savory stews, and spare ribs, "baked Banshees." "Stewed catamounts," and "broiled deblits." John Harold Hamlin, in the Argonaut.

The Atlantic liner Deutschland has made a new record of 587 knots, or 676 statute miles, as a day's run, which is nearly twenty-four and one-half knots per hour. No cruiser has yet been built which could overhaul such a vessel in the open sea.

## FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

### FIREFLIES.

What do you think I saw last night  
Flaring along in a fairy flight?  
A fleet of boats in the orchard grass,  
Each with its midjet signal light—  
Cruisers of first and second class—  
Stealing ever so softly through  
The shadowy courses under the trees;  
Blinking in dazzling shoals of dew,  
Then losing themselves in grassy seas,  
But there in the dark and the dew I knew  
Each boat would flash to a rendezvous.

A wonderful fleet they were, indeed,  
With their we searchlights and bursts  
Of speed.  
As they darted here and there and back,  
With never a sign of a foe to heed  
To all their lonesome, luminous track,  
And never a sound but the warning call.

Of the high night-hawk or the katydid,  
Or the cricket's drone from the orchard wall,  
Or the rasp in the leaves where the locust hid.  
But drip, drip, drip, from the grasses tall.  
The flash of their twinkling lights would fall.

"My, my!" cried Kate, as she watched them flare,  
"Just look at the fireflies out there!"  
And then I knew that the fleet was doomed,  
For Kate rushed out with the bravest air.

To where the fairy flashlights loomed  
And chased them one and one until  
They sunk down deep in the grass or fell  
Unwilling captives to her skill—  
And flashed in the hands that held them well.

Then out of the night and orchard deep  
Kate stole her her cot and fell asleep.  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

### MOIST AIR IS LIGHT, NOT HEAVY.

One of the commonest of errors is to speak of moist air as heavy. You find the error everywhere—in the newspapers and magazines, in books by the best writers—the "damp, heavy air," the "heavy, moist air," is the universal phrase. Ten persons out of twelve, old or young, will tell you that when the smoke from chimneys hangs close to the ground it is because the air is "damp and heavy," and that keeps the smoke from rising.

Now, all this is just the other way about, as everybody ought to know; since the Western Bureau has made us so familiar with barometric conditions and changes. It is dry air that is heavy, and moist air that is light; it is dry air that bears down on the mercury cup of the barometer, and sends the column up in the tube; it is damp air that bears less heavily on the mercury, and lets the column fall. A high barometer indicates dry air and fine weather; a low barometer, damp air and stormy weather.

And so far as the smoke is concerned it lies close to the ground when the air is damp and light; it does not ascend because it is heavier than the air; on the contrary, when the air is dry and heavy—as it is on a fine day—the smoke ascends because it is lighter than the air.—Philadelphia Record.

### A HEN WITH A LITTER OF KITTENS.

There is no telling when, where, or how the maternal instinct will assert itself. Among our Thornycrofts cats is a certain Mrs. Greyskin. She had not been seen for many days, and Mrs. Heaven concluded that she had secluded herself somewhere with a family of kittens; but as the supply of that article with us more than equals the demand, we had not searched for her with especial zeal.

The other day Mrs. Greyskin appeared at the dairy door, and when she had been fed Phoebe and I followed her, stealthily from a distance. She walked slowly about, as if her mind were free from harassing care, and finally approached a deserted cow-house where there was a great mound of straw. At this moment she caught sight of us and turned in another direction to throw us off the scent. We persevered in our intention of going into her probable retreat, and were cautiously looking for some sign of life in the haymow, when we heard a soft cackle, and a ruffling of plumage. Coming closer to the sound, we saw a black hen brooding a nest, her bright head eyes turning nervously from side to side; and, coaxed out from her protecting wings by youthful curiosity, came four kittens, eyes wide open, warm, happy, ready for sport!

The sight was irresistible, and Phoebe ran for Mr. and Mrs. Heaven and the Square Baby. Mother Hen was not to be embarrassed or daunted, even if her most sacred feelings were regarded in the light of a cheap entertainment. She held her ground while one of the kits lit up and down her glossy back and two others, more timid, crept underneath her breast, only daring to put out their pink noses! We retired then for very shame and met Mrs. Greyskin in the doorway. This should have thickened the plot, but there is apparently no rivalry for animosity between the co-mothers. We watch them every day now, through a window in the roof. Kate Douglas Wiggin, in Scribner's.

### THE NARCISSUS FIELDS.

"Do you have the narcissus flowers in America, Tom?" asked his little cousin Amy, whom he was visiting in Switzerland.

"Yes, a few," answered Tom. "They come right up to my own garden every spring, white, with a red and yellow eye; pigeon's eyes, as call them sometimes. They are quite common. I have often picked as many as twenty at one time. We have about everything in America," and Tom looked quite swollen up with national pride. "Splendid ones; while fields of them where you can pick thousands of flowers at a time,"

don't see any," and he looked about in a rather doubtful manner. "Yes, really and truly. Not here in the town, but in the fields and on the mountains. I'll ask mamma to take us this very afternoon. Then you will see for your own self."

She ran off, leaving Tom thinking, "I suppose there must be some growing wild, but there cannot be thousands, as Amy said."

The next morning a merry party set out. First there was a short sail on a nice steamer over the lovely blue waters of Lake Geneva.

When they had reached the other side, the children ran gaily across the street from the boat-landing to a little station, and were soon going up the very steepest part of the mountain in the funny boxed-up car of the "funiculaire," or the cable railway.

In about ten minutes they reached a level place on the mountain, where they took a little train which slowly carried them to a station much higher up. "Oh, see the snow!" cried Tom, looking from the windows of the car. "There is ever so much in the fields." "It isn't snow!" cried Amy, "but narcissus flowers. The fields are white with them. Didn't I tell you there were thousands? The fields are as white as snow!"

And so they were. When the pulling little engine with its short train of cars stopped, Tom soon found the fields and fields of narcissus that Amy had promised him, and he and all the others gathered all the pretty, sweet flowers that they could possibly carry, and still the crowded fields did not show that they had been taken away.

The narcissus flowers were so thick that almost no grass could be seen, but here and there, close around the roots of the narcissus, grew blue forget-the-nots. The children gathered bunches of these, and they made a beautiful contrast to the white blossoms.

Tom had to confess his cousin was right and that there were thousands, even millions, of narcissus flowers, after all.

"Why, the fields are even whiter and prettier than our daisy fields are at home!" he exclaimed.—Youth's Companion.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S DOLLS.

"The Little Princess Victoria and Her Dolls" is the title of an article by Elizabeth Finley, which appears in St. Nicholas.

In one of the rooms of Hampton Court Palace, says the writer, hangs a portrait of the late Queen of England, painted at the age of four years, when she was the little Princess Victoria. She is represented standing in a park. She is in full out-of-door dress, with a dark cape and large black hat, and wears white wool gaiters. Her head droops shyly in an attitude of childish timidity, but in the figure of the small princess of four years one may easily trace the resemblance to the Queen of fourscore.

In those early days of her quiet childhood the little Victoria lived in dingy Kensington Palace, which to modern eyes looked more like an almshouse than like a royal residence. She was born on May 24, 1819, in one of its lofty frescoed rooms; and in another, overlooking a fine stretch of lawn and avenues of elms, she set up, a few years later, her doll's house. It has two stories, and the furniture is not in the least royal. In fact, the kitchen is better equipped than the other rooms. A fine supply of pewter plates and cooking utensils is among its treasures. The present caretaker of Kensington Palace shows the visitors a small box where some scraps of time-worn yellowed muslin attest the industry of baby Victoria. There is a deal of laboriously neat stitching on the dolls' house-linen and clothes, and there is an apron for the doll cook, which is quite a triumph in dressmaking for the chubby fingers of a four-year-old.

Victoria owned a hundred and thirty-two dolls. She must have been a tireless seamstress, for she dressed no fewer than thirty-two with her own hands. But all the art of her royal-modiste did not suffice to make Victoria's dolls beautiful. They are, for the most part, little wooden creatures from four to eight inches in height, with sharp triangular noses and vermilion-touched cheeks. Seven boy dolls are included in the collection, and a few rag babies with painted muslin faces. Some of the dolls are attired as court ladies with wonderfully ruffled frocks. Others are the owners of minute hennesteined pocket handkerchiefs, with embroidered initials.

The time came when the little needle-woman put by her needle and her toys, and the princess took up her duties of a queen. Out of this very Kensington Palace Victoria hastened on the morning of June 20, 1837, to hear the news of her accession.

Half awake and half clad, a gray shawl thrown hastily over her nightdress, her bare feet thrust into slippers she hurried down the stone staircase to hear the tidings that gave her to her people's service. The dolls' house and the neatly sewed dolls' garments were put aside forever, to fade and grow yellow during the more than threescore years of Queen Victoria's reign.

### Keep Up With the Times.

One should be familiar with the current news of the day and the topics occupying public attention, with the names and authors of new books, and be able to say something worth hearing about what one has read and heard.

Many get no further in speaking of a book than it is dull or interesting. Others give it few words—that seem to be its central idea, its characteristics, the time and scene of its action, quipping, perhaps, some sentiment that has impressed or witticism that has pleased.

True culture carries with it an atmosphere of breadth—the world and not the village. A woman, lacking it, was said to betray by her conversation a mind of narrow compass, bounded on the north by her servants, on the east by her children, on the south by her ailments, and on the west by her clothes!

The mind grows shallow when occupied perpetually with trifles. A course of solid reading is a good tonic. A habit of ignorant and idle ignorance we do not know when we betray ourselves.—Philadelphia Press.

It is said that the show of apples made by the United States at the Exposition at Paris has increased the trade enormously.

## A CHAPTER ON LACE.

IN FAVOR AS TRIMMING FOR SUMMER GOWNS.

Many Varieties and Designs Are in Use—Head White, Ecru and Black Seem to Be the Favorites—All-Overs as Popular as Ever.

New York correspondence:



"Song of the Shirt" might be rewritten for the operators employed in it, but they would be machine tenders, for the amount of hand-work in all these garnitures is almost infinitesimal. Despite this, many of the trimmings are extremely delicate, and so passable a coun-

tered with moss green velvet. The all-overs, heavy, square and applique laces are used on the sheer soft cloth gowns, and it is not unusual to see three different patterns of lace on one costume. Gowns are applied, encrusted with insertions and finished with ruffles and fluffs edged with lace. Black lace is especially stylish. The sheer white and black and white gowns look very stunning trimmed with black chantilly. The lace is put on in zigzags, vertically and horizontally, and the goods are cut from underneath, that interlining or drop skirt may show through. If the gown is white, white mull or lawn is underneath. If green linen in the numerous weaves, the color usually is some handsome shade of green. Green is the latest color to be trimmed with black lace, and the scheme is a fine one. The green is the most delicate shade to be had.

The all-overs are made into fronts, panels, side pieces, yokes and collars, and are used on all kinds of material. Many gowns are made with side and front panels. Sometimes the body of the waist is lace, or yoke and vest are lace and the body of the material. The all-over lace gown made princess is still seen; often with applications of ecru or chiffon flowers. The latter are used, too, on other gowns with finish of black or ecru lace. At the left in the second of these pictures is a gown of Nile green crepe de chine, with deep yoke, sleeves and skirt panels of white point de Paris, the silk being trimmed with ecru rose outlined with gold thread. At the right is a gown of ecru lace over pale blue foulard. When collars are worn with these gowns, the lace pattern may match that used on the rest of the gown, or a handsome lace may be used.

The middle gown of these three illustrates the stylish use of gimpure ap-



AS LACES ARE USED ON SILKS.

plique, though as the dress material in this case was old rose Louise silk, a great amount of the trimming was not deemed necessary. Had an older or a bit less stylish dress goods been used, the amount of trimming could safely have been trebled. Dotted swiss and net are made up very handsomely with trimming of black and ecru laces. Some are applied with chiffon flowers and the black lace is put on in zigzag patterns. Others were applied with heavy ecru lace. Boleros of ecru and gold lace may be purchased in the stores ready-made to be worn with fancy white shirt waists or handsome fluffy gowns. The employment of these notions is shown in the last of to-day's pictures. Here are, beginning at the left, a sheer grass linen, with yoke and vest of black silk net and bands of ivory lace; next, a white mull with bands of black chantilly, crimson velvet outlining the yoke and trimming the sleeves; third, a pale pink mousseline de sole, its heavy ecru lace applied with yellow chiffon flowers, and last, a white silk muslin trimmed with ecru d'Alencon and moss green velvet. Velvet in pipings and bands is seen on many sheer wash goods. It usually is of delicate colors and is employed to give a dash of color to the gown. Green seems to be the color most in use, though red is a close second. Black velvet does not seem to wane, but

terfeit of the hand-made that the latter isn't the satisfaction to its owner that otherwise it would be. By similar means other elaborations of dress are made to seem the result of much labor and skill, when really they are machine product or bought in the piece. Not a few of the elaborately tucked and stitched dresses are in this classification, their materials being sold by the yard. Thus black taffeta, which comes hemstitched, tucked, corded and pleated, is made up in jacket, whole costumes, fancy shirt waists, seamer-shirts, long-sleeved and capes, and the like. The complexity that is the store ready-made to be worn with fancy white shirt waists or handsome fluffy gowns. The employment of these notions is shown in the last of to-day's pictures. Here are, beginning at the left, a sheer grass linen, with yoke and vest of black silk net and bands of ivory lace; next, a white mull with bands of black chantilly, crimson velvet outlining the yoke and trimming the sleeves; third, a pale pink mousseline de sole, its heavy ecru lace applied with yellow chiffon flowers, and last, a white silk muslin trimmed with ecru d'Alencon and moss green velvet. Velvet in pipings and bands is seen on many sheer wash goods. It usually is of delicate colors and is employed to give a dash of color to the gown. Green seems to be the color most in use, though red is a close second. Black velvet does not seem to wane, but



LACE ON OTHER FABRICS.

esprit, Point de Paris, d'Alencon, Florence, valenciennes, meuble, crochet, duchesse, chantilly, and all the lace appliques are seen on gowns of sheer goods, silks and soft cloths. Even is a fashionable shade for dead white gowns and delicate colors. Sheer grass linen usually is trimmed with dead white lace. A handsome gown of this character was dotted grass linen, trimmed with bands of Point de Paris lace and insertion and

the colored velvets are a relief, since black has held the fort so long. Grass linen gowns are trimmed with the different shades of green and crimson, and a number of dead white gowns show ecru and velvet trimming. Not very much of it is used on one gown as yet.

Lace dreams of a bon- but work builds one.

## TREATED WITH SUNSHINE.

Fitted With Apparatus For Curing Skin Diseases.

In 1896 Dr. Finsen, a Dane, founded an institute in Copenhagen for the treatment of lupus and other diseases of the skin by light. Then the Princess of Wales could not rest until the treatment was brought within the reach of the poor of her adopted country. She presented the apparatus to the London Hospital, where all the arrangements for its use have been carried out by Dr. Stephen Mackenzie and Dr. Sequeira, who paid a visit to the Finsen Institute. One lamp was found quite insufficient, so a second was soon provided by the governors of this great hospital of the East End. The total capital outlay has been £1,100, and preparations for the erection of a third light are nearly complete. As sunlight cannot be always depended upon, a ward where artificial light can be used was a necessity, in addition to the open-air arrangement, for which a part of the hospital garden is set apart.

On entering the ward the first impression is the sound of cheerful though subdued conversation between the nurses and patients. Two electric lamps are suspended from the ceiling, each provided with four telescopes. Around each of them, and in such a position that the lamp can look down through its magnifying glasses like a beneficent eye on the affected spots, four patients recline on couches. Beside each, her eyes protected by black spectacles, a nurse sits, pressing a lens on the crimson patch which indicates that a germ, known on account of its cruel rapacity by the name of lupus, is hiding under the patient's skin. In this position they remain for an hour at a time. Through the black spectacles a white spot fringed with red may be discerned agitating below the lens. It is white, the nurse explains, because the pressure makes it anemic, and the agitation in the glass is due to a current of cold water flowing through the hollow lens by means of India-rubber pipes. She had no pain, the round-faced, healthy-looking young patient said to an explanation of the process given by the sister-in-charge. It is founded on the principle that light, if it can be so concentrated, as to penetrate through the skin, kills the disease germs.

But how is light to attack the wolf without burning or inflaming the flesh of the wolf's victim? The scorching red and the chemical white rays are subdued by their passing first through cold water. The blue and ultra-violet rays are powerless to hurt the skin, though merciless to destroy bacteria. It is natural to suppose that the young are the most hopeful cases, but the sister and nurse took pleasure in recalling the complete recovery of a white-haired old lady after fifty-two attendances at the London Hospital.

It is encouraging that some of the patients cured in the Finsen Institute have been quite free from any recurrence of the disease for two years. The exquisite poetry which promises "healing in the wings" of the Sun of Righteousness is based on a scientific fact. Light is life and health. It will be recounted in the history of our gracious Queen Alexandra that she brought her country a blessing that must surely reflect on herself in her people's love and gratitude.—The Quiver.

## SHOWS A DEAD CHILD'S FACE.

Dr. Griffin Unable to Account For Likeness Appearing in a Photograph.

Dr. Lester B. Griffin, of Danbury, Conn., recently took a snapshot photograph in which appears a phenomenon so curious as to lead some of those who have seen it to wonder if the camera caught a glimpse of the spirit world. Appearing plainly in the background of the picture is the face of a child, the likeness, it is said, of a little girl who died several years ago in the house in which the picture was taken. All efforts to account for the presence of the face in the photograph have thus far proved unavailing.—Dr. Griffin is not a believer in spiritualism.

Dr. Griffin went a few days ago to the home of a friend to photograph a handsome dog, the family pet. The picture was taken in a large and well-lighted room. When the negative came from the developer the photographer found that he had secured an excellent picture of the dog, but was astonished to see the face of a little girl, a strikingly pretty face, standing out plainly; just above and beyond the likeness of the dog.

The plate was a new one, which had been transferred directly from the original package to the doctor's camera, and there had been no possibility of its exposure either before or after the snapshot was taken. Returning to the house where the picture was taken, Dr. Griffin made a careful examination of the room, expecting to find somewhere the picture of a child, which might have come within range of his camera, but nothing of the kind was there.

Several people of the neighborhood who saw the picture declared that the face was that of a little girl who was a member of the family that occupied the house before the present tenants moved in. She died there several years ago. Her name is not recalled by those who recognized the likeness in the picture.—New York Sun.

## The Chinese Cuisine.

Though Chinese cuisine has been credited with some utterly fabulous dishes—such as white mice served alive, which add piquancy by their squeak as they dive down the gullet—curiosities in the edible line do form a considerable list. Bird's nest soup, for instance, a clear soup made from the refined gelatin which a certain species of swallow fasten their nests beneath the eaves; stewed "sea slugs"—another nasty-sounding dish—transcending in flavor the Al-derman's green turtle-fat. There may be, too, on first introduction, some prejudice against fried grasshoppers. But courage in this instance is rewarded by a deliciously crisp brown mouthful, of a delicate nutty flavor. It is a fallacy to suppose that pork forms a constant article of diet in China. As a matter of fact, it is too expensive, and is only eaten on high days and holidays, or at restaurants. Neither do milk, tea, or game enter much into Chinese cookery. Dog flesh is eaten in the south—but rarely, and by the poorest of the poor.—Blackwood.